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# *Daily Report*

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## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-173  
Wednesday  
7 September 1988

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-173

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7 September 1988

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## Japan

### Takeshita Meets With Reagan Economic Adviser

OW0709044888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT  
7 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Beryle Sprinkel, top economic adviser to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Wednesday that he gives high marks to Japan's liberalization of its financial market, a Finance Ministry official said.

Sprinkel, chairman of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisers, made the comment during a 20-minute courtesy call on Takeshita at his official residence.

Liberalization of Japan's financial market will also benefit Japanese society, Sprinkel was quoted as saying.

Sprinkel also highly praised Japan's economic growth led by expansion of domestic demand, which he said will not only create more jobs in Japan but also help reduce its trade surplus totaling 76 billion dollars in fiscal 1987.

Sprinkel, who has been here on a 6-day visit since Sunday to attend an annual meeting Tuesday between Japanese and U.S. economic experts, praised Takeshita for making utmost efforts to resolve bilateral trade issues, the official said in a briefing to reporters.

The prime minister was quoted as saying bilateral problems may occur but that they will be resolved if the two countries maintain friendly relations.

### U.S. Commerce Secretary Meets Japanese Envoy

OW0709013988 Tokyo KYODO in English 2327 GMT  
6 Sep 88

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 6 KYODO—U.S. Commerce Secretary William Verity told Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga Tuesday he expects his trade mission to Tokyo to produce tangible results.

Verity invited Matsunaga to his office to convey America's high expectations of his trip starting Wednesday, a senior Japanese embassy official said after the meeting.

Verity will head a presidential mission of representatives of 27 U.S. consumer goods companies to Japan as part of the "Market Japan—with America's Best" program initiated by Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura and Verity himself.

The Tamura-Verity or "T-V" initiative was launched last November to expand the variety of goods such as sporting goods, leisure products, furniture, jewelry, processed foods, and pet food available to Japanese consumers.

Japanese officials said Verity and industry leaders will meet Japan's ministers of foreign affairs, construction and posts and telecommunications as well as Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Tamura.

Matsunaga came away from his talks with Verity with the impression that Verity will not raise any "difficult" issues in his meetings in Tokyo with Japanese leaders, embassy officials said.

Verity's trip marks the first by a senior U.S. Government official since the signing August 23 of a sweeping omnibus trade bill by President Ronald Reagan.

Prime Minister Takeshita and other members of his cabinet are certain to join leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and other business groups in expressing Japanese anxieties over the new trade law in talks with Verity, the Japanese embassy officials added.

Matsunaga has already written to Reagan administration officials, urging them to carefully implement the trade law, which has been criticized by Japan, the 12-nation European Community, newly industrializing economies in Asia, and other trading partners as being protectionist.

Verity told Matsunaga that the U.S. seeks further progress in narrowing the trade imbalance between the two countries, the senior Japanese embassy official said without elaboration.

Earlier, Verity had said that "increased market access has always been the focus of President Reagan's trade policy." He had also argued that the "T-V" initiative "can further that goal."

After his Tokyo talks, Verity will visit Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand before returning to Washington September 18.

### Yeutter Expected To Reject Rice Petition

OW0709025788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0001 GMT  
7 Sep 88

[Text] Washington, Sept. 6 KYODO—The Japanese Government expects U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter to reject a domestic industry petition against Japan's near-total ban on rice imports, a high-ranking Japanese embassy official said Tuesday.

"We expect the U.S. Government to turn down a petition again as it did 2 years ago," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The embassy official made the remarks in connection with a move by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) to resile a petition against Japan's restrictive rice import policy as early as September 15 following President Ronald Reagan's signing into law of an omnibus trade bill August 23.

Yeutter said in an interview with KYODO News Service last week that the RMA will ask him to accept its petition this time because of the new trade law. He rejected an earlier RMA petition in 1986.

"We will look at it very carefully, both from a legal standpoint and a policy standpoint," Yeutter said in the interview.

He also said that the Uruguay round of new multilateral trade talks is a "better place" to handle "difficult and sensitive" farm issues such as rice than bilateral talks between Tokyo and Washington.

**Reaction to U.S. Rejection of NHK TV Format**  
*OW0209142888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT  
2 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 2 KYODO—Press reports that the U.S. Federal Communications Commission has made a preliminary decision rejecting adoption of a Japanese-developed high-definition TV [HDTV] format not compatible with the existing TV format drew varied comments here Friday.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication (MPT) received the reports calmly. An MPT official said that it was not surprising that the Japanese-proposed HDTV format, MUSE (multiple sub-nyquist sampling encoding), had been rejected. The official said the Japanese side has already developed another HDTV format compatible with the existing format, and has proposed it to the United States.

An official of NHK, Japan's public broadcasting network, said NHK has already proposed a "MUSE family" format, tailored to the U.S. broadcasting situation, to the American side. The official said he does not believe that the FCC decision is a rejection of this format. Thus, the move will not affect NHK's development of HDTV, he said.

An official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said that if the FCC decision is final, there would be three HDTV formats in the world—U.S., Japanese and European.

MITI has been supporting the MUSE format being pushed chiefly by NHK. Major Japanese electrical manufacturers have developed TV sets based on the MUSE format.

**Takeshita Looks for Successful Olympics**  
*OW0709045488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT  
7 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Wednesday that he is looking forward to attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Olympics on September 17.

Takeshita made the remark in a TV message to be aired over the Korean Broadcasting System Wednesday night, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The South Korean TV station videotaped Takeshita's two-and-a-half minute message at his official residence.

The prime minister said he hopes the olympic Games are successful and that he is convinced that the games will be a peace festival in the world, transcending borders.

Japan will cooperate toward the success of the games as much as possible, Takeshita was quoted as saying.

He said Japan hopes to establish closer relations with countries of the Asian and Pacific region, including South Korea.

Takeshita added he will make efforts to implement his "international cooperation initiative" which calls for cooperating for peace, strengthening cultural exchanges, and expanding official development assistance.

**Uno Reiterates Government Asian Policy**  
*OW0509082788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT  
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Foreign Minister Souzuke Uno told a group of Asian former students in Japan that Japan will promote what he calls heart-to-heart exchanges with the peoples of Southeast Asia.

Uno, speaking at a meeting of a group of 50 visitors from five Southeast Asian countries at the Foreign Ministry, said Japan as a major economic power will contribute to the peace of the world.

He reiterated the Japanese Government's repeated promise not to become a major military power.

The visitors, 10 each from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, arrived here on Sunday on an eight-day visit under a Japanese Government-sponsored reunion program.

**LDP Wins Big in Fukushima Elections**  
*OW0409233588 Tokyo KYODO in English 2315 GMT  
4 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 5 KYODO—Ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) candidates won by big margins in Sunday's gubernatorial election and upper house by-election in Fukushima Prefecture, northeast Japan.

The LDP under Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who says he is risking his political career for a planned sweeping tax reform, welcomed the overwhelming victory of the LDP candidates, saying that the result showed an increasing popular understanding of the tax reform.

However, the opposition camp said the election result did not mean the voters support the planned consumption tax, claiming that the election was largely influenced by strong competition between local conservatives which was triggered by dissension in the LDP chapter in Fukushima. Thus, the consumption tax turned out not to be a decisive factor in the actual voting, the opposition claimed.

But the election victory will reassure the ruling party and give momentum to the LDP's efforts to pass the tax reform legislation bills through the Diet, observers said.

In the gubernatorial election, LDP Eisaku Sato, 49, a former LDP upper house member, easily won against Toshio Hirose, 59, who was backed by LDP's local prefectural branch, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the United Social Democratic Party, and against Masaru Kusano, 57, who was supported by the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

Sato obtained 685,791 votes against 461,350 for Hirose and 61,630 for Kusano, according to the Election Management Commission.

The turnout of voters was 81.2 percent of the prefecture's 1.52 million eligible voters, the highest ever rate in the prefecture.

Sato, an advocate of Takeshita's tax reform plan, had vacated his seat in the House of Councillors to run for the governorship.

In the upper house by-election simultaneously held to fill the seat vacated by Sato, LDP candidate Kentaro Ishihara, 51, a former lower house member, overwhelmingly won against JSP-backed Kazuo Shiga, 63, and Yumiko Abe, a JCP candidate.

Ishihara got 702,940 votes against 312,203 for Shiga and 186,503 for Abe. The turnout was 80.75 percent, the fifth-highest ever in the prefecture.

At first, the elections in Fukushima attracted strong attention because it was generally believed the results would influence the fate of Premier Takeshita's tax reform plan.

The feud in the local LDP branch in selecting its candidate for the governorship resulted in Hirose's joining hands with the JSP, the largest opposition party, in the election to oppose Takeshita's consumption tax.

Hirose's tactics in defiance of the LDP's central leadership made the local elections more complex than is usually the case.

At first, the LDP appeared apprehensive about the election outcome because it lost an upper house by-election in Iwate Prefecture in March last year to the

JSP, which opposed the introduction of an indirect tax, or sales tax, planned by the government of then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The opposition camp said in chorus that the results of the Fukushima elections did not mean a popular verdict in favor of the planned tax reform plan, and vowed they would not relax their opposition to it and would continue their Diet campaign against the tax plan.

However, the election result apparently dealt the blow to the opposition, especially to the JSP which put up its own candidate in the upper house by-election and supported the conservative Hirose in the gubernatorial election on the platform of opposing Takeshita's tax plan.

The opposition parties said they plan to uphold their joint position of seeking correction of inequity in taxation and will jointly demand the creation of a ruling-opposition party consultation panel on the tax plan.

## Mongolia

**Economic Commission With USSR Meets**  
*OW0209164888 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1353 GMT 31 Aug 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Aug (MONTSAME)—The 34th session of the Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical Cooperation began here today.

At the session the Mongolian and Soviet delegations are headed by B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian part of the intergovernmental commission; and V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, and chairman of the Soviet part of the intergovernmental commission.

Participating in the session are T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; and V.I. Sitnikov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR.

The session is discussing the results of measures aimed at raising the efficiency of economic cooperation between the MPR and USSR in accordance with agreements made at the highest level; progress in implementing the concept of foreign economic relations of the two countries to the year 2005; questions of coordinating national economic plans for the next 5-year plan period; the use of new forms of cooperation including production ties, establishment of joint enterprises, and border trade; progress in the construction of projects being built with Soviet technical assistance; and other issues.

Attending were D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; S. Gungaadorj, P. Jasray, and M. Peljee, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; chiefs of a number of MPRP Central Committee departments, as well as experts and specialists of both sides.

The session is continuing its work.

#### Batmonh Receives Soviet Delegation

OW0309050788 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English  
1700 GMT 1 Sep 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 1. (MONTSAME)—Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Presidium chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural, has received the Soviet delegation, led by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the Intergovernmental Commission and had a friendly talk. The Soviet delegation is taking part in the 34th session of the intergovernmental Mongol-Soviet commission on economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

During the meeting, the Mongolian leader said that the 19th CPSU All-Union Conference had become a prominent event of the world significance and become a big step towards revealing the huge creative potential of socialism, qualitative renewal of life in socialist society, democratization of its political and economic system. He also dwelt upon the economic reform underway in the country in the light of the 19th party congress and other plenary meetings of the Central Committee, thus pointing out the necessity of assimilating new advanced forms of labour organization and production based on self-financing.

Participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction over the successful development of Mongol-Soviet economic, scientific, and technological cooperation and the raising of its efficiency, as well as the fruitful bilateral efforts in building of industrial, agricultural, and cultural projects of major national economic significance and exchanged opinions on important issues of further strengthening bilateral cooperation. They also pointed out an important significance of the conception of developing foreign economic ties between the MPR and the USSR up to the year 2005, signed last June.

#### Cooperation Conference Ends

OW0509164088 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] The 34th session of the Mongolian-Soviet intergovernmental commission on economics, science, and technological cooperation has ended its work in the Mongolian capital. The commission studied and worked

out measures for achieving effective cooperation between Mongolia and the Soviet Union and perfecting it in the spheres of economy, science, and technology.

The session considered ways of realizing the provisions of the concept of developing foreign economic ties between the two countries for the period of up to the year 2005, which outlines coordinated directions, economic interrelationships, and developing social and economic integration for a prospective period. In this, priority is given to such (?areas) as agriculture, light, and food industry.

#### CEMA Labor Research Conference Ends

OW0609135888 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English  
1715 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sep 5 (MONTSAME)—The 13th meeting of the coordination conference of scientific-research institutes of labour of the CMEA member-countries has ended here with delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, the USSR, Vietnam and Mongolia taking part.

Its participants discussed problems of full and effective employment in conditions of intensified economy, basic directions of improving the tariff system of payment and raising the efficiency of salary forms, social insurance, and its role in solving questions related to raising the material well-being of the people and ways of further enhancing the role of the subjective factors of production—manpower and the work collective—in achieving the highest labour productivity and production intensification etc.

#### Batmonh, Sodnom Greet SRV Leaders

OW0409022088 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1349 GMT 2 Sep 88

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Sep. (MONTSAME)—On its front page UNEN carries the congratulatory telegram from J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Great Hural Presidium, and D. Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, to the leaders of the SRV on the occasion of their national holiday, the 43rd anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution. The telegram particularly notes that the Mongolian people are well aware of the heroic struggle the Vietnamese communists and all working people have waged and the successes they have achieved over 43 years in defense of independence and sovereignty of the motherland and for socialist construction.

**Czechoslovakia's Husak Greets Batmonh**  
*OW0509140488 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak had sent a telegram from aboard of his plane to Mongolian party leader and President Jambyn Batmonh, while flying over the Mongolian territory on his way to Beijing.

Sending his greetings to the Mongolian people, Gustav Husak expressed his conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries will further strengthen in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Mongolian people and for the benefit of peace and progress the world over.

**Academic Year Begins; Student Figures Outlined**  
*OW0409025488 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[Text] The new academic year must become a new stage in renewing the activity of all educational institutions, writes the daily UNEN in its editorial.

Three years have passed since the party Central Committee thesis on school reforms were adopted. Nonetheless, crucial changes in the educational and training world are absent so far. Without profound changes in the educational system, enhancement in the realm of human factors is inconceivable, notes the paper. Present-day development calls for a consistent introduction in the educational system of the principles of democracy, [word indistinct], and self-management. This process must start with teachers and professors, says the paper.

Today, more than 733,000 study at general educational schools, nearly 40,000 at vocational and technical schools, and 16,000 young people at higher educational institutions in Mongolia. Fifteen thousand Mongolian boys and girls have gone to study abroad. Thus, altogether more than one-third of the 2 million population of Mongolia study at various educational establishments. This year there were 53,000 newcomers in general educational schools.

## North Korea

**Delegations To Attend Anniversary Celebrations**

**Chebrikov-Led USSR Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0709100488 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—A party and government delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics led by Comrade Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding

of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government.

Coming with Comrade Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov were the members of the Soviet party and government delegation Leonid Vasilievich Sharin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Amur Regional Committee of the CPSU, Nikolay Alexandrovich Panichev, minister of machine-tool and instrument-making industry of the Soviet Union, and the suite.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, warmly greeted the delegation at the airport.

The guests were met by Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Si-hak and Hyon Chun-kuk, members of the WPK Central Committee and directors of its departments; Kye Hyong-sun, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of machine building industry, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Also present at the airport were Soviet Ambassador E.P. to Korea Gennadiy Georgievich Bartoshevich and his embassy officials.

Members of the Korean Children's Union presented bouquets of flowers to Comrade Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov and the members of the delegation.

**PRC's Yang Shangkun Arrives**  
*SK0709100488 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang Septemoer 7 (KCNA)—A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang today by special train to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met the delegation at Pyongyang railway station.

**PRC Provincial Group Arrives**  
*SK0409082488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0819 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—A Liaoning provincial friendship delegation of China led by Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, arrived in Pyongyang Saturday by train to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met by Pak Ui-chun, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

**Korean Traders From Japan Arrive**  
*SK0609053988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0511 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A congratulatory group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Yi Chong-tae, chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and a delegation of the Unsan Mine Development Company Ltd. in Japan headed by Cho Chong-nak, director of the Unsan Mine Development Company Ltd. and director of the Japan Tongrak Stock Company, arrived here Monday by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

**Phoumi Vongvichit Leads Lao Delegation**  
*SK0509153588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1514 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—A Lao high-level party and government delegation led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang Monday to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Kim Il-song Greets Acting Lao President**  
*SK0609152388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1509 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today greeted Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The national flags of the two countries were fluttering on the flag poles.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and hugged him.

A function took place in welcome of Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR.

The national anthems of the LPDR and the DPRK were played.

Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present at the welcome function were members of the high-level party and government delegation of the LPDR Thongsing Thammavong, minister of culture, Phong Savath Boupha, LPDR ambassador E.P. to the DPRK, and others.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, and Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission, were on hand.

**Kim, Phoumi Vongvichit Hold Talks**  
*SK0709021588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*100 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and acting president of LPDR, were held yesterday in Pyongyang.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission.

Present on the opposite side were Thongsing Thammavong, minister of culture, and Phong Savath Boupha, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who are members of the high-level LPDR party and government delegation, and the suite.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**Kim Il-song Receives Lao Gift**

SK0609152988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1516 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today was presented with a gift by a high-level party and government delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, members of the delegation and the suite.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission, were on hand.

Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit explained about the gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

**Thai Envoy, Delegation Arrive**

SK0709110088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1050 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—Ukrit Mongkhonawin, speaker of the parliament, who is a special envoy of the Royal Government of Thailand, and his party arrived in Pyongyang today by air to attend the celebrations of the 40th DPRK founding anniversary.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests at the airport.

They were met at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

**SRV's Vo Chi Cong Arrives**

SK0509053588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0526 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by special plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK. Thousands of people carrying flags of the two countries and bundles of flowers in their hands were seen at the airport. Set up there were boards of slogans reading "Warm welcome to the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Comrade President Vo Chi Cong" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples!"

The guests were met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, other senior officials and Kim Chong-song, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam.

Present there were Nguen Van Trong, Vietnamese ambassador e.p. to Korea, and diplomatic envoys of other countries in Pyongyang.

President Vo Chi Cong kept waving to the cheering crowd and headed for main street of the city.

People of all strata in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Vietnamese people along the long route.

Paek Hak-yon, permanent vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented to President Vo Chi Cong a silver knife, a symbol of self-protection and longevity presented by the Korean people to honoured guests from old times.

**Kim Il-song Greets SRV Leader**

SK0609105488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1041 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today greeted Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Flying on the flag poles were national flags of Korea and Vietnam.

President Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with President Vo Chi Cong and embraced him.

A welcome function took place.

The national anthems of Vietnam and Korea were played.

President Vo Chi Cong, in company with President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present on the occasion were members of the Vietnamese party and state delegation Hoang Bich Son, member of the Central Committee of the CPV and chief of the Department of Foreign Relations of the CPV; Nguyen Viet Dung, general secretary of the State Council of Vietnam; Nguyen Van Trong, Vietnamese ambassador e.p. to the DPRK; and suite members.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; and Kim Chong-song, DPRK ambassador E.P. to Vietnam, were also on hand.

**Kim Il-song, Vo Chi Cong Meet**  
*SK0609105988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1045 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Talks were held today in Pyongyang between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; and Kim Chong-song, Korean ambassador E.P. to Vietnam.

Present at the talks on the opposite side were members of the Vietnamese party and state delegation Hoang Bich Son, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chief of the Department of Foreign Relations of the party; Nguyen Viet Dung, general secretary of the State Council of the SRV; and Nguyen Van Trong, Vietnamese ambassador E.P. to Korea; and the suite.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

**Kim Il-song Awarded Vietnamese Award**  
*SK0609110288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1049 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was awarded the "Order of Gold Star," the supreme order of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

An awarding ceremony was held today.

Present there were President Vo Chi Cong and the members of the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and suite members.

Attending the ceremony were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the party Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Chong-song, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam.

President Kim Il-song was awarded the "Order of Gold Star" by President Vo Chi Cong.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it.

**SRV Delegation Presents Gift**  
*SK0609110988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1054 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today was presented with a gift by a party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, members of the delegation, and the suite.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Chong-song, DPRK ambassador E.P. to Vietnam, were on hand.

President Vo Chi Cong explained about the gift to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Gift**  
*SK06091160788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1543 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is heading a Vietnamese party and state delegation to Korea presented a gift of Comrade Kim

Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the name of the delegation.

The gift was handed today by Comrade Vo Chi Cong to an official concerned.

**Sri Lankan Group Arrives**  
*SK0609052988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0507 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party headed by General Secretary of its Central Committee K.P. Silva arrived here Monday to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests at the airport.

The guests were met at the airport by Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned.

**GDR's Stoph Arrives**  
*LD0709123688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (ADN)—A party and state delegation of GDR arrived in Pyongyang on Wednesday to take part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the DPRK.

Led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the delegation was cordially welcomed at the airport in the DPRK capital by Yi Kun-mo, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Following the national anthems of both states and a military ceremony, thousands of inhabitants of Pyongyang welcomed the GDR guests with flags and chants.

Willi Stoph then laid a wreath to commemorate the heroes of the Korean liberation struggle against colonialism and imperialism. In the evening, the premiers of the two countries met for an initial exchange of views. During a dinner that Yi Kun-mo gave in honor of Willi Stoph, both heads of government expressed their satisfaction with the successfully developing relations between the two states and discussed questions relating to their further development.

**SFRY Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0509103888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*103^n GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—A Yugoslav state and party delegation led by Lazar Mojsov, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 40th birthday of the DPRK.

It was met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam who are members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Yi Chong-ok, Mojsov Hold Talks**  
*LD0609220888 Belgrade TANJUG in English*  
*1439 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[“Pool” Item]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav State Presidency member and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee member, today had talks with Yi Chong-ok, Democratic People's Republic of Korea vice president and member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politbureau on promoting further relations between Yugoslavia and Korea.

Mojsov and Yi Chong-ok particularly stressed that both countries are pursuing the policy of independent development and that each one follows the road and political system in keeping with its own conditions, in the way best suited to their peoples. Mojsov praised DPR Korea for the results achieved to date in the socialist building.

Mojsov arrived in DPR Korea yesterday to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the country's foundation.

**Romania's Dascalescu Arrives**  
*SK0709105788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1048 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—A Romanian party and government delegation led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

At the airport the delegation was warmly welcomed by a large crowd of working people in the city.

It was met by Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council.

A welcome function took place there in honour of the delegation.

**Portuguese Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609155988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1540 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Portuguese Democratic Movement headed by its Chairman Jose Manuel Tengarrinha arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

A large crowd of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests.

They were met at the airport by Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party.

**Swedish Envoy Arrives**  
*SK0609063788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0546 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Roving ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden Erik Cornell, special envoy of the king of Sweden, arrived here to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yol.

**Benin Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609154688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1532 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A Benin party and state delegation led by Gomina Sanni Mama, member of the Political Bureau and permanent secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and director of its Organization, Control and Justice department, arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was warmly welcomed by a large number of working people in the city.

It was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Burkina Faso Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0509052788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0519 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—A Burkina Faso People's Front and government delegation led by Comrade Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on September 5 to pay an official goodwill visit to Korea and attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Blaise Compaore and slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state of Burkina Faso!"

Also seen there were slogan boards reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state of Burkina Faso!" and "Long live the friendship and unity between the Korean people and the people of Burkina Faso!"

The guests were met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; other senior officials and Yi Tae-kyun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Korea to Burkina Faso.

Ambassador E.P. of Burkina Faso to Korea Hama Arba Diallo and foreign diplomatic envoys were also seen present.

Thousands of working people who came out to the airport with flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands warmly welcomed the mission of friendship of the people of Burkina Faso.

Comrade Blaise Compaore waved to the cheering crowds, passing before them and headed for the main street.

Large numbers of people of all strata lined the long road in Pyongyang to welcome Comrade Blaise Compaore.

Paek Hak-yon, permanent vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented Comrade Blaise Compaore with a silver knife symbolic of self-protection and longevity presented by our people to distinguished guests from old times.

**Kim Il-song Welcomes Compaore**

SK0509161588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1603 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 5 greeted Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, leading a delegation of the People's Front and government of Burkina Faso to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Fluttering on the flag poles were the national flags of Korea and Burkina Faso.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with Comrade Blaise Compaore and hugged him.

A welcome function for Comrade Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso, took place.

The band struck up the national anthems of Burkina Faso and Korea.

Comrade Blaise Compaore in company with Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present at the function were the members of the delegation of the People's Front and government of Burkina Faso Captain Henri Zongo, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and minister of economic development, Bongnessan Arsene Ye, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and national coordinator of the popular organisation, Palm Jean Marc, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and minister of external relations, Gabriel Tamini, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and director of the Press Department of the presidency, Youssouf Ouedraogo, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and minister of planning and cooperation, Alimata Salembere, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and secretary of state for culture, Laba Christian Gouba, commander of the Fifth Military District, Komy Sambo Antonie, governor of Nahouri Province, Hama Arba Diallo, ambassador e.p. of Burkina Faso to Korea, and suite members.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign

minister, Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Yi Tae-kyun, DPRK ambassador E.P. to Burkina Faso, were also on hand.

**Kim Holds Talks With Compaore**

SK0509153088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1618 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state and government of Burkina Faso, took place in Pyongyang on September 5.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army; and Yi Tae-kyun, ambassador e.p. of the DPRK to Burkina Faso.

Present at the talks on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the People's Front and government of Burkina Faso Captain Henri Zongo, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and minister of economic development, Bongnessan Arsene Ye, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and national coordinator of the popular organisation, Palm Jean Marc, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and minister of external relations, Gabriel Tamini, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and director of the Press Department of the Presidency, Youssouf Ouedraogo, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and minister of planning and cooperation, Alimata Salembere, member of the Coordination of the People's Front of Burkina Faso and secretary of state for culture, Laba Christian Gouba, commander of the Fifth Military District, Komy Sambo Antonie, governor of Nahouri Province, Hama Arba Diallo, ambassador E.P. of Burkina Faso to Korea, and suite members.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**Kim Il-song Hosts Dinner**

SK0509163788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1624 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today arranged a dinner for Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso.

Invited there were Comrade Blaise Compaore and the members of the Burkina Faso People's Front and government delegation and the suite.

On hand were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, and Yi Tae-kyun, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Burkina Faso.

The dinner proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

**Kim Il-song Receives Burkinabe Gift**  
*SK0509155088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1526 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received a gift from Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Burkina Faso people's front and government delegation and the suite.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin; and Yi Tae-kyun, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Burkina Faso.

Comrade Blaise Compaore explained about the gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song saw the gift and expressed thanks for this.

**Gift Presented to Kim Chong-il**  
*SK0609052588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0505 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and government of Burkina Faso, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, leading a delegation of the People's Front and government of Burkina Faso.

It was handed to an official concerned on September 5.

**CAR Government Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0709061988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0443 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—A government delegation of the Central African Republic [CAR] led by Foreign Minister Michel Gbezera-Bria arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

A large crowd of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests.

**Congolese Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609153688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1526 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Jean Ganga Zanzou, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and president of the People's National Assembly, arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 40th birthday of the DPRK.

A large crowd of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests.

The delegation was met by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

**Equatorial Guinean Group Arrives**  
*SK0609155588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1536 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Antonio Ebang Mbele, first vice-chairman of the People's Chamber of Representatives, who is a special envoy of Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and his party arrived in Pyongyang today by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th DPRK founding anniversary.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the friendship mission of the Equatorial Guinean people.

The guests were met at the airport by Chi Chang-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee.

**Ethiopian Delegation Arrives**

*SK0609111788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1105 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—An Ethiopian high-level party and government delegation led by Fikre Selassie Wogderes, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, arrived in Pyongyang today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by a large crowd of working people in Pyongyang.

The delegation was met by Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

**Yi Kun-mo Meets Ethiopian Minister**

*SK0709061588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0436 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—Talks were held Tuesday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall between Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, and Fikre Selassie Wogderes, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

At the talks both sides informed each other of the situation of their countries and exchanged views on a series of issues of common concern.

The talks were attended on our side by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and officials concerned and on the opposite side by the members of the high-level party and government delegation of Ethiopia on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**Kim Il-song Receives Gift**

*SK0609051988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0501 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A gift was sent to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the

Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

It was conveyed to an official concerned by Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Fisseha Geda.

**Ghanaian Special Envoy Arrives**

*SK0509104188 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1032 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Member of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana Ebo Tawiah, special envoy of Chairman of the Council Jerry John Rawlings and his party arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Guinea-Bissau Delegation Arrives**

*SK1609153588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1523 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A Guinea-Bissau party and government delegation headed by Carmen Pereira, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, arrived here today to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A large crowd of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests.

The delegation was met at the airport by Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

**Madagascar President Arrives**

*SK0609054588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0513 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Comrade Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, arrived here today by special plane on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of working people in Pyongyang came out to the airport with flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers in their hands to welcome President Didier Ratsiraka on his sixth visit to Korea. Set up at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Didier Ratsiraka and slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live Comrade Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar!"

Slogan boards reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar!" "Long live friendship and solidarity between Korean and Malagasy peoples!" were seen before the rows of welcomers.

The guests were met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; and other senior officials, and Chong Tae-hwa, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Madagascar.

Present at the airport were Malagasy Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Jean-Jacques Maurice.

Waving to the cheering crowds, President Didier Ratsiraka passed before them and headed for the main street of the city.

Working people of all walks of life in the capital city warmly welcomed the friendly envoy of the Malagasy people along the long route.

**Malian Envoy Arrives**  
*SK0609155888 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1538 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Sekou Minandiou Traore, secretary of foreign relations of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK as a special envoy of Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali.

A large crowd of working people in the city warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Malian people.

He was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Mauritanian Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609154088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1528 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Delegate of the president of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania Mohamed Ould Haimer, minister of public works, labour, youth and sports, and his party arrived in Pyongyang today to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The guests were warmly welcomed by a large crowd of working people at the airport.

They were met there by Chi Chang-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee.

**Niger Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0509154588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1522 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—A government delegation of the Republic of Niger led by Moutari Moussa, chairman of the National Development Council of Niger, arrived in Pyongyang Monday to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Senegalese Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609152088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1508 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A government delegation of the Republic of Senegal led by Mamba Guirassy, chairman of the economic and social council of the Republic of Senegal, arrived in Pyongyang today to attend the celebrations of the 40th DPRK founding anniversary.

A large number of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the guests.

The delegation was met at the airport by Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council.

**Seychelles Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609110688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1052 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A party and government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by Rita Sinon, secretary for social affairs of the

Seychelles People's Progressive Front and minister of internal affairs, arrived in Pyongyang today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

At the airport a crowd warmly welcomed the guests, waving bouquets of flowers.

They were met at the airport by Kim Chong-suk, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and other personages concerned.

**Sierra Leonean Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0509153088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1511 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—A Sierra Leonean party and government delegation headed by First Vice-President of the Republic of Sierra Leone Abu Bakar Kamara arrived in Pyongyang today to attend the celebrations of the 40th DPRK founding anniversary.

It was met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

**Somali Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609151588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1506 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A National Assembly delegation of Somalia led by Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, chairman of the National Assembly of the Somali Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang today to attend the celebrations of the 40th DPRK founding anniversary.

The crowd warmly welcomed the guests at the airport.

The delegation was met by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

**Togolese Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609154388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1530 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A government delegation of the Republic of Togo headed by Kpotibi Devi Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of justice, arrived in Pyongyang today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

A large crowd of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests.

The delegation was met at the airport by Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council.

**Uganda Resistance Group Arrives**  
*SK0609052388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0503 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda headed by Moses Kigongo, vice-chairman of the movement and vice-chairman of the National Resistance Council, arrived in Pyongyang Monday to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Ugandan people at the airport.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

**Son of Zambian President Arrives**  
*SK0609155088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1535 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Panji Kaunda, son of Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, and his party arrived in Pyongyang today by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The guests were warmly welcomed by working people in the city.

They were met by Kim Yong-yong, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

**Costa Rican Delegation Arrives**  
*SK0609154888 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1534 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the People's Party of Costa Rica headed by Lenin Chacon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the party, flew into Pyongyang on September 6 to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The visitors were warmly welcomed by many working people in the city.

Present at the airport to meet them was Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Costa Rican Socialists Arrive**

*SK0609160388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1542 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica headed by Alvaro Montero Mejia, general secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

The guests were warmly welcomed by a large crowd of working people in the city.

They were met at the airport by Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

**Peruvian Special Envoy Arrives**

*SK0709062088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0445 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—Luis Alvarado Contreras, chairman of the parliamentary group of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and member of Parliament, who is a special envoy of President of the Republic of Peru Alan Garcia Perez, and his party arrived in Pyongyang Tuesday by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were met at the airport by Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the mission of friendship of the Peruvian people.

**Officials Meet Delegations**

*SK0609061788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0518 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Delegations, delegates and individuals of many countries arrived here Monday to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests at the airport.

They were met at the airport by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other officials concerned.

The delegations, delegates and individuals who came Monday are a government delegation of the Republic of Guinea headed by Zainou Abdin Sanoussi, minister of information, culture and tourism; a Hungarian party and state delegation headed by Imre Katona, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; a delegation of the National People's Assembly of Cape Verde headed by Dario Dantas dos Reis, chairman of the Permanent Commission of Health, Social Affairs and Labour of the National People's Assembly; a government delegation of the Republic of Gambia headed by Nymasata Saneh Bojang, parliamentary secretary of the Presidential Office; N.S.L. Perera, special envoy of the government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; a delegation of the Malta Labour Party headed by its deputy leader Joe Debono Grech; delegate of the Italian Communist Party Omerto Ranieri, member of the leadership of the Central Committee of the party; a delegation of the Communist Party of India headed by Indradif Sinha, secretary of the party; a delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by Balanandan, member of the Political Bureau of the party; a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece headed by Mamassis Dimitrios, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions Debkumar Ganguli, its secretary; a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V. Sosnin, first secretary of the Chita Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; a delegation of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society headed by Alhaji Musa Kabia, chairman of the society and minister of rural development, social services and youth of Sierra Leone; and a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Youssef Mourtada, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and its secretary of international relations.

Also arriving are a delegation of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon headed by Sa'id al-Dawi, member of the Political Bureau of the party; delegate of the Left Party of Greece Loukas Andreou, member of the Central Committee of the party; a delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus headed by Agamemnon Stavrou, member of the Central Committee of the party; a delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus headed by Iakovos Katsounotos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; a delegation of the Tunisian Communist Party headed by Hichem Skik, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; a delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania headed by Mihai Andrei, secretary of the Central Committee of the union; a delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Czechoslovakia headed by Zdena Tesarova, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the union; a delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by Viktor Chepurin, first secretary

of the Moscow Regional Committee of the league; a delegation of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism of the Soviet Union headed by its first vice-chairman Vadim Stepanov; a delegation of the Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Yemi Oyeneye; a delegation of the Burkina Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people headed by its chairman Sandwidi Yamba Joseph; a delegation of the Senegalese Association of Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People headed by its chairman Bavacar Samb; delegate of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association Om Prakash Mantri, secretary general of the association; a delegation of the Philippine Friendship Association headed by Maria Cristina Lopez Quimbo; a delegation of the Cyprus-Korea Friendship and Solidarity Association headed by its chairman Vias Livadhas; a delegation of the Trade Unions International of Allied Employees headed by its general secretary Jochen Meinel; a delegation of the Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers headed by its general secretary Andre Hemmerle; delegate of the Trade Unions International of Transport Workers [TUITW] Gyula Csenki, secretary of the TUITW; a delegation of the Trade Union of Printing of Norway headed by its secretary Erik Olaussen; a delegation of the Macao Jinmeng Company headed by its general director Wong Yuk Hing; a delegation of Helm Ag of West Germany headed by Michael Muckmann; and Ngaing Thomas, director and editor-in-chief of the Gambian paper THE GAMBIA.

A Jilin, China, provincial friendship delegation headed by He Zhukang, secretary of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, arrived here yesterday by train.

Earlier, Chang Sieh Zhu, general manager of the Singapore International Scientific Ltd. and its delegate, arrived here by air.

#### More on Delegation Arrivals

SK0709062788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0450 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—Foreign delegations, delegates and individual personages arrived here Tuesday by air to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were met at the airport by Hong Song-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier, Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

The delegations and delegates arriving Tuesday were a party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) headed by Mahdi 'Abd al Sa'id, member of the Central Committee of the

Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Control Committee of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the PDRY; a delegation of the Mauritius-DPRK National Friendship Association headed by Hossenjee Edoo, chairman of the association; Andriambololona Hyacinthe, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and delegate of the National Committee for the Study of the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar and the chuche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution; a Mozambican party and government delegation headed by Manuel Jose Antonio, member of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front party and minister of interior of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Stetie Salah, general director of the Political and Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry of Lebanon who is delegate of the government of Lebanon; a delegation of the Justice Party of Argentina headed by Gustavo Gonzales, member of the Political Bureau of the party and its propaganda secretary; a parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Norway headed by Inger Lise Oerv, vice-president of parliament; a Finnish parliamentary friendship delegation headed by Pekka Leppanen, member of Parliament of the Republic of Finland; Nicandro Pereira Bareto, minister of Justice of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and vice-chairman of the Guinea Bissau-Korea Friendship Association who is delegate of the association; Jarbas de Holanda Pereira, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party who is delegate of the party; Oscar Salas Moya, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia who is delegate of the party; Vanja Larsson, member of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden who is delegate of the party; a delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement headed by Mpanga Kasenda, permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of the movement; Fanny Edelman, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of international relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina who is delegate of the party; Juan Angel Toledo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay who is delegate of the party; Manuel Hoquin Xavier, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay who is delegate of the party; Nelson Lorenzo, member of the National Executive Council of the large front of Uruguay who is delegate of the front; a delegation of the Parliament and the Democratic Left Party of Ecuador headed by Daniel Granda Arciniegas, member of Parliament of the Republic of Ecuador; Bernardo Zuniga, member of the Political Commission of the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica who is delegate of the vanguard; Fred Weir, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada who is delegate of the party; a delegation of the People's Party of Panama headed by Miguel Porcel, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Minerva Rara Batista, deputy secretary of international relations of the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama who is delegate of

the party; a delegation of the Democratic Renovation Party of Portugal headed by Ivo Pinho, member of the National Directive Commission of the party; Oswaldo de Melo Otero, executive secretary of the Permanent Congress of the Trade Union Unity of the Working People of Latin America who is delegate of the congress; Henrique Miranda, chairman of the Brazil-Korea Cultural Institute of Friendship; a delegation of the Sweden-Korean Friendship Association headed by Bert Andersson, chairman of the association; Sinclair Kittens, general secretary of the Barbados Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people who is delegate of the committee; Bookbinder, leader of Derbyshire County Council and president of the British Committee for Korea's Reunification, and his entourage; a delegation of the Iceland-Korea friendship society headed by Hrafn Hardarson, general secretary of the society; a delegation of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Carlos Perez Herrera, chairman of the association; Luis de Azevedo, president of the Portuguese Association of Democratic Jurists; Fernando Piteira Santos, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Portugal-Korea Friendship Association; a Peruvian trade and agricultural delegation headed by Isaac Roberto Angeles Lazo, first deputy minister of agriculture; member of Parliament Trevor Sudama who is delegate of the Trinidad Tobago-DPRK Friendship Association; a delegation of Singapore Aetna Group Pte Ltd. Corporation headed by Quek Chek Ian, president of the corporation; a delegation of the Australia Bannink World Travel Agency headed by Wim Johan Bannink, president of the agency; a delegation of the Goldking Development Ltd., Hong Kong, headed by Lim Sok Chek, managing director of the company; Tong Lap Shun, delegate of Melbourne Trading Company in Hong Kong; Stig Strandh, chief of the Haninge Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea in Sweden who is delegate of the group; Ampah Johnson, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and delegate for the study of the chuche idea; Joseph Asselam, chairman of the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea at the Marien Ngouabi University of the Congo who is delegate of the Congo for the study of the chuche idea; Humberto Ortiz Flores, manager of the Ecuadorian "Voluntad" Publishing House, and his entourage; and Deirdre Griswold, editor-in-chief of the U.S. paper WORKER'S WORLD.

On the same day Mohamed Hamad Mohamed Matar, a special envoy of the government of the Republic of the Sudan, arrived here by train.

Also arriving here by train on the same day were a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with foreign countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Cui Yueli, president of the China-Korea Friendship Association and member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China; a delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Li Keqiang, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the league; and

a Shanghai municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Zhu Rongji, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

Earlier, Goan Su-guen, general director of the Man Tak Joint Venture Trading Company in Macao who is delegate of the company, a delegation of the Ming Kei Leather Company in Macao headed by its general director Mak Shea-kan, and a delegation of the North American Association for National Reunification headed by its Chairman Yang Un-sik arrived here by air.

**Chefs Arrive for Anniversary**  
SK0309055388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0541 GMT 3 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, and his party; Edmond Jouve, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and president of the Council of the European Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, and his party; Ugandan delegate for the study of the chuche idea V. Chango Machyo, minister of relief and social rehabilitation of the Republic of Uganda; a delegation of the Guayaquil University of Ecuador led by its President Jaime Polit Alcivar; a delegation of the Federico Villareal National University of Peru led by its President Luis Cotillo Zegarra; Henry Bertrand, deputy secretary general of the Association of Writers of the French Language, and his party; Haber Emmanuel, chairman of the Malta National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea; a delegation of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru led by its Vice-President Benjamin Boccio la Paz; Mouwafac el Saeed Hassan, vice-president of Damascus University, and his party; Maria Tereza Moya Florez, president of the Group for the Study of the Revolutionary Activities of Kim Chong-suk of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru; Carlos Ramalhete, secretary general of the Portuguese Central Committee for the study of Kim Il-songism who is a delegate of the committee; a Portuguese delegation for the study of the chuche idea led by Manuel Bell Rodriguez; Augustine Oyang-atubo, chief of the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Teachers of the Chambogo Normal College of Uganda; Forcellini Luigi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino who is delegate of the party; and Fersi Mustapha, secretary general of the Writers' Union of Tunisia, and his companion arrived in Pyongyang to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a congratulatory group of Korean citizens in China led by Choe Nan-suk for the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding also arrived here.

**International Chuche Seminar Held on Anniversary**

**Study Delegations Arrive**

SK0509154088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1518 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Delegations and delegates of different countries for the study of the chuche idea and personages arrived in Pyongyang on September 5 by plane to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were Hans R. Klecatsky, director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and his party; T.B. Mukherjee, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea and his party; Nindaoua Alain Savadogo, president of the Ouagadougou University of Burkina Faso; Ali Ahmed Kader, vice-dean of a faculty of the Cairo University of Egypt and its delegate Keith Benet, British delegate for the study of the chuche idea, and political editor of the newspaper "ASIAN TIMES;" a British scholars' delegation headed by Callum A. McDonald; Francisco Barreto, director general of the Ministry of Information and delegate for the study of the chuche idea of Guinea-Bissau; a Finnish scholars' delegation headed by Anna Liisa Leino, head of a chair of the Helsinki University of Finland; Dino Fiorot, director of the board for the European region of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and dean of a faculty of the Padova University of Italy; Hussein Hamdan, professor of the Beirut University of Lebanon; a delegation of the Nigerian Union of Teachers headed by Bode Ogundunsin, first vice-chairman of the union; and Avitey Martins, chief of the new town, Accra, branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea and delegate of the institute.

**Meeting Opens in Pyongyang**

SK0609100588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0958 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—An international seminar on the chuche idea for building a new independent society opened here today.

Attending the seminar are delegations and delegates of chuche idea study organizations in many countries on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a delegation of Korean social scientists.

The seminar will profoundly prove the role and vitality of the chuche idea in the building of a new independent society and its universal truth and originality and discuss ways for their application.

It will mark an important occasion in making a deep study of the idea, theory and method of chuche, further developing scientific exchange among public and academic figures of many countries and strengthening friendship and cooperation among them.

It is of great significance in accelerating the building of a new independent society.

At the seminar Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, delivered a report on the subject "the Great Role of the Chuche Idea in Building a New Independent Society".

The seminar continues.

**Enlarged Meeting of Seminar Held**

SK0609104888 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1038 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—An enlarged meeting of the preparatory committee of the international seminar on the chuche idea for building a new independent society was held in Pyongyang today.

Attending there were Hans Klecatsky, director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea [IICI], who is chairman of the preparatory committee, and directors of the board of the IICI and members of the committee.

The meeting first heard accounts of the preparations for the international seminar on the chuche idea and discussed the programme and working procedures of the seminar.

Then the presidium and secretariat of the seminar were formed.

A report to the international seminar on the chuche idea for building a new independent society was deliberated at the meeting.

**Proceedings of Seminar**

SK0609101788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1002 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, delivered a report "the Great Role of the Chuche Idea in Building a New Independent Society" at the international seminar on the chuche idea for building a new independent society opened here today with a grand ceremony.

The reporter said:

It is a great pleasure for the delegates of study organizations of the chuche idea from many countries to get

together on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fatherland of the chuche idea.

A few days ago, we were caught up in a swirl of joy and emotion to receive the historical work of secretary Kim Chong-il, "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle."

It is an immortal classic work which fully reveals the inevitability of the downfall of bluffing modern imperialism and the triumph of the cause of independence against imperialism and scientifically shows the road of independence for mankind to follow.

In the first part the report said:

The chuche idea shows the way to genuine life congenial to human nature towards independence.

The chuche idea, based on the philosophical principle that man is master of the world and plays a decisive role in its development, shows most scientifically what is genuine human life and what should be done to lead such a life.

President Kim Il-song said:

"Our ideal is to build a society where everyone is well fed, well clothed and lives a long life, a society where there is no laggard nor idler and where everybody is progressive and works devotedly, a society where all people live united in harmony as one big family."

Since he is master of the world, man ought to live in an independent way; since he plays a decisive role in the development of the world, man should create his life purposefully and consciously.

Since they are social beings, people want not only to live in an independent and creative way but also to help and cooperate one another. In this respect, not only an independent and creative life but a collectivistic life can be said to accord with the social attributes of man.

The life of man as master of the world is possible through his creative activity of transforming nature, society and man himself in accordance with the social attributes of man.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has applied the chuche idea, a man-centred idea, to all domains for building a new society and set a model of an independent, creative and collectivistic life congenial to the social attributes of man.

The DPRK has, above all, reared all members of society to be genuine masters of themselves by waging a vigorous struggle to establish chuche in ideology.

Korea has waged a vigorous struggle to free her people from outdated ideas including flunkeyism, dogmatism and egoism and outdated culture which did a great harm to the independent development of the country and social life in the past and to arm them with the ideological consciousness of independence.

As a result, all the people approach every problem independently and solve it creatively with the attitude of master without the slightest vacillation in any adversity; the whole society is permeated with the noble trait of life in which people help and lead each other free from egoism of pursuing one's interests with no regard to others. The leader, the party and the masses are united to make the whole society a great harmonious family. This is the most valuable achievement made through the establishment of chuche in ideology.

The application of the principle of independence in politics has enabled the masses of people to be true masters of the state and society in the DPRK.

In the last 40 years, Korea has abolished the old social system under which the masses of the people were exploited and oppressed and set up an independent people's government which provides them with the position and role of master of the state and society.

On this basis, she has established a new socialist system and constantly consolidated and developed it.

As a result, today in Korea all people take part, with the attitude of master, in state affairs and social life on equal footing; they lead an independent political life belonging to definite political organizations.

If he is to lead an independent and creative life, a man must become master not only of himself and society but also of nature. Economy is the material basis of social life; and economic self-sufficiency is the material condition for the masses of people to be master of the state and society.

Since the first day of building a new society, Korea has dynamically pushed ahead with the construction of an independent national economy in the direction of producing and supplying material wealth which is necessary for the masses to live and develop as masters, mainly with her own raw material, technique and labour, and on this basis, she has developed economic and technical exchange and cooperation with other countries on the principle of mutual accommodation.

The building of a powerful independent national economy with diversified and developed sectors including heavy industry, light industry and agriculture has turned Korea into a people's country where everybody works and lives an even life free from the backwardness and

poverty handed down through centuries. The Korean people have achieved all these successes through the application of the chuché idea in the difficult situation in which they had to direct much effort to the strengthening of their self-reliant defence power because of the country's division and the constant threat by U.S. imperialist aggression. This taken into consideration, their successes are really admirable.

The independent and creative life led by the Korean people today is a good example of life congenial to the independent quality of man.

On the contrary, the imperialist countries at present seem to be prosperous and gorgeous outwardly, but inwardly they are rotting as the days go by.

In the United States, a handful of capitalists are appropriating the overwhelming part of material wealth and living a corrupt and dissipated life whereas the working people who make up the absolute majority of population in society are becoming poorer and poorer to be on the verge of starvation.

Economic deformation, mental and cultural poverty and a political reaction going from bad to worse in the U.S.A. prove that social life in the contemporary imperialist countries is further going against the social qualities of man.

In the second part the reporter said:

Strengthening the subject and enhancing its role is the basic way for building a new independent society.

Today, we are confronted with the historical task to oppose imperialism and to build a new independent society and a new life which accord with the social attributes of man.

What is most important in opposing imperialism and building a new independent society is to strengthen the subject and to decisively enhance its role in each country.

At the present stage of historical development the struggle to transform nature and society is going on and the destiny of the masses is shaped with each country as a unit. Accordingly, the question of building up the internal forces responsible for the undertakings and of enhancing their role should always be solved within the boundaries of each country.

What is most important in securing the subject is to strengthen its core and leading force.

The consolidation of the core and leading force renders it possible to make the broad masses conscious and to unite them into an organized force.

In building up the core and leading force, it is more important than anything else to achieve its organizational and ideological unity.

The cause of the masses for independence can by no means be carried out successfully by the efforts of a small number of pioneers alone. It can emerge victorious only through the participation of the broad masses. That is why it is very important in strengthening the subject of social movement to build up a core and leading force and to unite the broad masses around it.

What is important in uniting the masses into an organized force at present is to scientifically analyse and appraise the changes that have taken place in social and class composition.

As the mechanization and automation of production has been promoted with the advance of science and technology, so the number of people engaged in physical labour has been considerably reduced, whereas the number of those who do technical and mental labour increased rapidly.

The question is how to awaken the intellectuals with ideological consciousness of independence and to make them revolutionary so that they can actively participate in the cause of independence against imperialism.

It is imperative to strengthen the subject and to raise its role decisively for the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism.

The cause of independence against imperialism is an undertaking to realize chajusong for the masses, an undertaking which has to be carried out by themselves. Therefore, the only way to fight against imperialism and to build a new society is to encourage them to work willingly and devotedly.

The Korean people have gained precious experiences in building up the subject and enhancing its role.

On the principle of ensuring one and the same ideology and unified leadership Korea has built the party and constantly enhanced its leading role in the building of a new society.

She has regarded the mass line as her fundamental principle to work with the masses and united the workers, the peasants and the other people from all walks of life around the party.

The Workers' Party of Korea has directed much attention to work with the intellectuals and put up the slogan of intellectualization of the whole society and is bringing up men of a new type who have both high ideological consciousness of independence and creative ability. This shows vividly how far-sighted is President Kim Il-song, who founded and is leading the Workers' Party of Korea, about the future of human history.

For the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism it is necessary to promote the unity and cohesion of the anti-imperialist independent forces on a world-wide scale, while strengthening the subject and enhancing its role in each country.

Today, the anti-imperialist forces are incomparably stronger than the imperialist forces. The question is how the independent forces are to fight as a united force.

In strengthening the international unity and cohesion of the anti-imperialist independent forces it is specially important to adhere to the principle of chajusong.

The progressive people of the world must foil every manoeuvre of the imperialists for division and estrangement and unite firmly under the banner of independence against imperialism, regardless of ideology, system and religious belief.

In the third part the reporter said:

Active study and dissemination of the chuche idea is our sacred task to build a new independent world.

The chuche idea is an idea of independence which champions chajusong, the life and soul of social man, most thoroughly, a true peace-loving idea which reflects the aspirations of the people in our age who love justice and peace, and a genuine internationalistic idea which clarifies the way to friendship, unity and cooperation among the peoples of the world.

That is why the progressive people of the world today are accepting the chuche idea as their own and are actively supporting it. It is an irresistible trend of our time to deeply study the chuche idea.

In our age when the fierce revolutionary struggle of the people against imperialism and for independence is going on, it is the most sacred duty for us, the pioneers of a new era, to deeply study and widely disseminate the chuche idea, the guideline of the struggle, among the broad masses.

We ourselves should, first of all, intensify our study of the chuche idea and spread it widely among the masses, and consolidate study organizations of the chuche idea and enhance their role.

We must disseminate the chuche idea in close combination with the movement for global independence, anti-war, anti-nuclear movements and peace movement so as to frustrate and foil imperialist schemes for a new war and to make an active contribution to the cause of global independence and peace.

It is a sacred duty for the world people aspiring after chajusong to actively support and assist the reunification of Korea.

We fully support the just and fair proposals of respected President Kim Il-song for Korea's reunification and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country in our time.

#### Vietnam Envoy Shows Film for National Day

SK0209154588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1527 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)—Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea Nguyen Van Trong hosted a film reception today at his embassy on the 43rd anniversary of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Present there on invitation were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Ui-chun, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Yi Sang-sol, vice-chairman of the education commission and chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, and other officials concerned.

Foreign diplomatic envoys here were also invited there.

The attendants saw a Vietnamese film.

#### New Nicaraguan Ambassador Meets With Leaders

Meets With Kim Yong-nam  
SK0409082288 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0808 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 4 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam Saturday met and conversed with Victor Silva Gutierrez, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Received by Kim Il-song  
SK0509051588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0451 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received credentials from Victor Silva Gutierrez, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to Korea.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Nicaraguan Embassy here.

After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

**North Envoy to Cuba Thanks Castro for Support**  
*FL0509221588 Havana Radio Reloj Network  
in Spanish 1941 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] DPRK Ambassador Pak Chung-kuk has said in Havana that the South Korean Olympic Games go against the spirit of the original Olympics charter which promotes peace and international friendship. The diplomat from the brother country expressed his gratitude for Fidel's support to have North and South Korea cohost the games. He added that if Pyongyang had acknowledged Seoul as host of the games it would have betrayed the efforts to unify the country.

Pak also referred to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK during which the country, under the leadership of Kim Il-song, has had great achievements. The ambassador noted that the DPRK people have the defense of independence, reunification of the fatherland, and national unity among their main goals. [passage omitted]

**CSSR Delegation Arrives for Joint Meeting**

**Attends Parliamentary Banquet**  
*SK0309052388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0514 GMT 3 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA)—A banquet was given by the Administration Council at the Mansudae Assembly Hall for a Czechoslovak Government delegation headed by Jaromir Obzina, vice-premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments, which arrived in Pyongyang on September 2 to attend the 6th meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and Czechoslovakia.

Present there were Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok and Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho and other officials concerned.

Speeches were exchanged there.

**Meets With Yi Kun-mo**  
*LD0509034288 Prague CTK in English  
1555 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang Sept 4 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, who leads the Czechoslovak delegation to the 6th session of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Korean advisory committee for economy, science and technology, was today received by premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Yi Kun-mo.

The two representatives discussed Czechoslovak-Korean relations, mainly in the economic sphere. They stressed that despite the achieved positive results in trade, scientific-technological and economic cooperation there is a number of reserves and possibilities of its extension, especially in the production of magnesite and non-ferrous metals.

They pointed out extending possibilities of cooperation between the two countries' enterprises in engineering, the light industry, the building industry and other branches, and discussed concrete possibilities of cooperation in these fields.

**Attends Party at Embassy**  
*SK0509102988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1023 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Vaclav Herman, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic here, gave a party at his embassy yesterday evening on conclusion of the Czechoslovak Government delegation's visit to Korea.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok, Vice-Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and other officials concerned.

Present there were members of the delegation headed by Jaromir Obzina, vice-premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments.

The party was addressed by head of the delegation Jaromir Obzina and vice-premier Kim Yun-hyok.

**Guinea-Bissau Supports Joint Talks Proposal**  
*SK0509101388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1007 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)—Carmen Pereira, member of the Political Bureau of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, in his solidarity message addressed to the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly expressed support to our proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting.

Laying stress on the significance of the proposal, the message sincerely wished that the proposed North-South joint parliamentary meeting would be conducive to detente, peace and settlement of non-aggression problem in the interests not only of the Korean people but also of humanity.

The message, in the name of the Presidium of the National People's Assembly and all the parliamentarians, reaffirmed their invariable support and solidarity for the Korean people in their just struggle for the peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

**Two DPRK Diplomats Expelled From Zaire**  
*AB0509141788 Paris AFP in French 1350 GMT  
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Sep (AFP)—The second secretary at the DPRK Embassy, Min Chol-ki, has been declared "persona non grata" by the Zairian authorities and asked to leave the country "as soon as possible," it was learned today from reliable sources. According to the same sources, Mrs Yang He-sim, third secretary at this embassy and wife of the expelled diplomat, has also been asked to leave Zaire.

The DPRK diplomat is said to be accused of "activities incompatible" with the diplomatic status, the same sources stated.

Meanwhile, Mpinga Kasenda, the permanent secretary of the MPR (sole party) Political Bureau has been selected to represent President Mobutu Sese Seko at the official ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK on 9 September.

**Delegations Leave for Foreign Countries**  
*SK0609053588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0509 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Yong-su to attend the 50th Convention of the People's National Party of Jamaica, a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee O Kil-pang to participate in celebration functions of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK to be held in the Soviet Union, a delegation of our country headed by director of the hydro-meteorological service Yi Kon-il to attend the Ninth Asian regional meeting of the World Meteorological Organisation to be held in China, and a movie delegation of our country headed by Yi Song-hwan to visit China, left here Monday by plane.

**Delegation Leaves for Cyprus Meeting**  
*SK0209112488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1112 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 2 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Choe Su-hon, vice-minister of foreign affairs, left Pyongyang today by air to attend the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries to be held in Cyprus.

**World Festival Sports Village Completed**  
*SK0609063388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0534 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)—The modern and allround Angol Sports Village has been completed.

The sports village consists of the Angol stadium, a table tennis gymnasium and eight other gyms, a rest house, the Angol flyover, Angol roads and other modern traffic setups and welfare service facilities.

With the completion of the sports village a firm material foundation for further developing our sports technique and sports exchange with foreign countries has been laid and better conditions have been created to provide the participants in the 13th world festival of youth and students with fine facilities.

Its total plottage is over 1.75 million square metres and its total floor space is 267,000 square metres.

The stadium and gyms with 50,000 seats have been equipped with excellent facilities for holding tens of sports games including football and track and field at a time and for training, welfare services and tele-communications.

Parking lots of hundreds of thousands of square metres and new roads stretching in five directions have been built and modern service centers for sportsmen and tourists set up at the foot and on the tops of picturesque hills.

Several large outdoor training grounds are found in the village.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated a bold operation to build the modern sports complex new in scale, content and style in Mangyongdae area of beautiful scenery in a short period. And he wisely led the whole course of construction from the mock-up of the buildings to their designing and building.

The Angol sports village embodying the wise leadership of our party and its chuche-based architectural aesthetic idea has been built by the devoted labour of young builders and people's army soldiers on our own designs and with our own technique in two years.

**Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Attend**  
*SK0509043988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0422 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 (KCNA)- The Angol Sports Village was commissioned with a grand ceremony Saturday in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The modern sports village, a national wealth of eternal value, has been built in Angol, Mangyongdae at this time when many miraculous edifices, our pride, are appearing one after another on the threshold of the significant 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The Angol Sports Village, one more grand monumental creation in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea, is an all-embracing sports and cultural centre equipped with complete sets of all necessary modern facilities conditions including the Angol Stadium, a table tennis gymnasium, a swimming pool, an athletic sports gymnasium, a competitive sports gymnasium, a volleyball gymnasium and other gyms, a rest house, restaurants for sportsmen, hotels and other welfare service facilities.

With the completion of the large-scale Angol Sports Village in a picturesque place where traffic is convenient, a firm material foundation for further developing our sports technique and sports exchange with foreign countries has been laid and better conditions have been created to provide the participants in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students with fine sports and cultural facilities.

The Angol Sports Village with a total plottage of over 1.75 million square metres and a total floor space of 267,000 square metres has been built with our own designs and our own technique in two years. This miraculous achievement is a powerful demonstration of the great leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer, inspirer and guide of all our people's victories, and the invincible might of the unity and cohesion of the people and the Army rallied close around the party.

Lined up at the place of ceremony were tens of thousands of working people as well as the builders and People's Army soldiers who have built the sports village without parallel in scale, content and architectural style through their vigorous struggle with intense loyalty to the party and the leader.

A portrait of President Kim Il-song was set up at the site of the ceremony, which was flanked on either side by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

At 10:30 a.m. President Kim Il-song arrived at Angol Sports village amid the playing of the welcome music.

The moment, cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chul, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Kye Ung-tae,

Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, So Yun-sok, Kang Song-san and Hong Song-nam, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se-ung, Chong Chun-ki and Hong Si-hak, alternate members of the Political Bureau; Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Choe Tae-pok and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee; Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Chairman Han Tok-su and Vice-Chairmen Pae Pyong-tu and Chon Yon-sik of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The attendants of the national meeting of heroes and members of Chongnyon delegations staying in the homeland were also present.

President Kim Il-song was presented with fragrant bouquets by a labour innovator and an Army-builder.

Waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowds, he cut the red tape hanging across the entrance to the sports village and proclaimed the completion of the Angol Sports Village.

The moment the stormy cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth.

While making a round of sports facilities in company with members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, President Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction at the excellent sports village built in a short period in hearty response to the call of the party.

He posed for a photograph with builders.

#### Provincial Leaders Attend Power Station Ceremony SK0109005688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 29 Aug 88

[Excerpt] At a time when all party members and working people across the country are building permanent monumental structures one after another and effecting great upsurges in production everywhere by upholding the letter and slogans of the party Central Committee and by further fanning the flames of the 200-day campaign, the Wiwon power station has successfully started partial operation of many generators after ending test operations.

This will additionally create a power production capacity of over 1.2 million kilowatts and greatly contribute to occupying the peak of 100 billion kilowatt-hour power production ahead of schedule.

This shining achievement is an excellent labor present which the builders of the Wiwon power station have provided under the wise leadership of the party and leader for the great September festival, and is a brilliant fruition

of the arduous struggle of those builders who have vigorously accelerated the march of great construction there with revolutionary optimism and faith in victory.

At the same time, this is a precious fruit of the Korea-China friendship which is further strengthened and developed along with the everlasting flow of the Amnok River [Yalu River].

A ceremony was held yesterday on the spot to start the partial operation of the generators after ending the test operation.

Yi Chi-chan, chairman of the Electric Industry Committee; Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of Chagang Provincial party committee and chairman of Chagang Provincial People's Committee; Kim Chong-chan, chairman of Chagang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries concerned were present at the ceremony along with the builders of the power station. [passage omitted]

**Taechon Power Station Units Commissioned**  
*SK3108045788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0437 GMT 31 Aug 88*

[Text] Taechon August 31 (KCNA)—Units no.1 and no.2 of the Taechon Power Station built on our own designs and with our own technology, efforts and equipment were put into operation on August 30 with the auspicious 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and a National Meeting of Heroes just ahead.

With the completion of the construction of large-scale unit no.1 of the Taechon Power Station, which was the first to be built by a new method of development of hydraulic resources set forth by our party, and the commissioning of two large-capacity hydraulic power generators of unit no. 2, sure guarantee has been provided for more fully hitting the power target of 100,000 million kwh envisaged in the new long-term plan ahead of schedule.

And the successful construction of the Taechon dam and an auxiliary dam has made it possible to prevent periodical floods and supply life-giving water sufficiently to more than 110,000 hectares of tideland now under reclamation in north pyongan province. There has appeared an 80 kilometre canal on the artificial lake created by the dam, which will make the inland transport all the easier and the natural scenery and appearance more beautiful. Indeed, age-old changes have taken place there.

The commissioning ceremonies of units no. 1 and no. 2 of the Taechon Power Station took place Tuesday.

At the ceremonies Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, conveyed a message of thanks of the WPK

Central Committee to the entire builders and three-revolution team members and their helpers who have performed feats in the construction of the Taechon Power Station.

In the message the WPK Central Committee highly estimated the feats of the entire constructors, three-revolution team members and their helpers who, in response to the party's call, have successfully built the Taechon Power Station by displaying indomitable fighting spirit and mass heroism and thus strikingly demonstrated the validity and vitality of our party's policy, added brilliance to the honour of Chollima Korea and greatly contributed to the development of the nation's power industry and to the socialist economic construction.

It stressed the need for the builders of the power station to work in a strained manner as required by the obtaining situation and the developing revolution and continue vigorously advancing, not slackening in the least the spirit heightened in the 200-Day Campaign.

Kim Pyong-yul, chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, made reports at the ceremonies.

He pointed out that the great leader President Kim Il-song initiated the construction of the Taechon Power Station by a new, unique methods of development of hydraulic resources, has given programmatic teachings on more than 300 occasions to show the direction and ways of construction in detail and wisely led the builders to undertake the construction of the power station in a big way by concentrating a construction force on it.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying into practice the great leader's far-reaching plan of grand nature-remaking projects took epochal measures to make the whole party, whole country and entire people give powerful assistance to the construction of the power station and led the construction energetically, showing deep loving care for the builders, stressed the reporter.

Saying all the achievements made in the building of the Taechon Power Station, a proud edifice which glorifies the age of the workers' party, are entirely a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader and our party, he extended highest honour and warmest thanks, representing the unanimous loyal hearts of the attendants at the ceremonies, to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il who are always leading our working class to victory and glory.

After the reports Cho Se-ung cut the red tapes in front of units no. 1 and no. 2 of the Taechon Power Station.

## South Korea

### Japanese 'Terrorists' Reported on Way to Seoul

TA0609143588 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT  
in Hebrew 6 Sep 88 p 1

[Report by Paris-based correspondent Edwin Eytan]

[Excerpt] Some 20 Japanese Red Army terrorists have left for South Korea to attempt to assassinate the Israeli athletes attending the Olympic games in Seoul.

A warning to this effect was issued yesterday by Western intelligence services to the South Korean authorities. According to them, the Japanese also intend to assassinate the American athletes attending the games.

A senior source at the French Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the 20 Japanese terrorists have already left their base in Lebanon and are on their way to Seoul. They are traveling in groups of two to three members using counterfeit passports. [passage omitted]

### IOC Says North Can Still Attend Olympics

SK0709104988 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1039 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—The International Olympic Committee (IOC) Wednesday confirmed that North Korea still has time to decide its participation in the Seoul Olympics.

IOC's spokeswoman Michele Verdier said in a press conference that the door was still open for North Korea to take part in the Olympics. She also disclosed that North Korean delegates as well as 90 IOC members, were invited to the IOC's General Congress slated to be held here on Sept. 12.

The spokeswoman also said that the international sports organization will take sanctions against the countries refusing to participate in the Seoul games.

Of the 167 IOC member countries, only six countries, including North Korea, have failed to accept the invitations to the games, she said. Details of the disciplinary actions to be taken against the countries boycotting the Olympics will be decided in coming December, when the IOC Executive Council hold a formal meeting in Vienna, Austria, she added.

The IOC spokeswoman also reaffirmed that the upcoming Seoul Olympiad will be staged safely despite some security concerns.

The IOC has every confidence on security problems, the spokeswoman said, adding that it is the responsibility of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC) and South Korea, the host country, to ensure the safety of all Olympic participants and tourists.

### IOC Reaffirms Olympic Safety

SK0709063588 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT  
7 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—The International Olympic Committee (IOC) reaffirmed on Wednesday that the upcoming Seoul Olympiad will be staged safely despite some security concerns.

The IOC has every confidence on security problems, Michele Verdier, IOC spokeswoman, said in a luncheon meeting here with sports reporters, adding that it is the responsibility of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC) and South Korea, the host country, to ensure the safety of all Olympic participants and tourists.

Verdier said that security checks being performed by Korean security personnel at the entrances of all Olympic sports venues and facilities might appear too tough and unnecessary. However, she added, such precautions are good for everyone and for the success of the Olympic games.

Asked to comment on the possibility of North Korea participating in the Seoul games, Verdier said, the door is still open for North Korea to take part in the games.

As for the total number of athletes to compete in the games, Verdier said the number will not be fixed until after Sept. 9, the final entry deadline for track field events.

### IOC Sanctions Against Cuba Causes Conflict

#### Iraqi Delegation Protests

SK0709080788 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT  
7 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—Olympic Village authorities, bowing to mounting protests from wine lovers, have decided to revoke a controversial rule banning all alcoholic beverages from the village compound.

The authorities, who previously allowed only the French delegation to bring in wines, have faced unexpected protests from the delegations of other wine-loving countries, including the Netherlands and Belgium.

Under the new rule, only officials will be allowed to bring in alcoholic drinks, but village authorities said it will be very difficult to distinguish the officials' luggage from that of the athletes.

—The International Olympic Committee's [IOC] decision to sanction the countries boycotting the Seoul games has created a serious backlash.

The 29-member Iraqi delegation, which arrived at the Olympic Village Monday, staged an hour-long protest at the accreditation center, threatening to withdraw from the games after the IOC refused to issue registration cards to two of their team doctors identified as Cubans.

The IOC averted a potential crisis by issuing registration cards to the two officials, but the continuing ban on the entry of officials from the six boycotting NOCs [national olympic committees] left room for further problems.

Many Latin American and African countries are expected to be accompanied by Cuban coaches.

Further controversy was triggered by the IOC's decision to allow in only two of the seven Cuban journalists who applied to cover the games and to close off the booths that had been allotted to the Cuban press corp.

—Fuel-powered cars are restricted from the Olympic village compound to prevent air pollution and traffic accidents. Battery-powered, three-wheeled scooters and bicycles are the only vehicles authorized for the compound.

The French delegation is distinguished by its own fleet of five bicycles, which it brought with them from home.

—American female athletes have shown their renowned diligence in taking care of their beauty while in Seoul.

A hairdresser at the beauty parlor, which has become the busiest spot in the Olympic Village, said the Americans are her most frequent clients.

She said the American female athletes not only have their hair done but ask for manicures and face makeup as well.

#### Cuban Reporters Allowed

SK0709002488 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
7 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] Two reporters from Cuba, one of the six countries which will stay away from the Seoul Olympics, will be allowed to cover the Seoul Games, a reliable source at the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee said yesterday.

They will be issued with ID cards for their press, he said.

The International Olympic Committee [IOC] president Juan Antonio Samaranch confirmed Monday upon his arrival here that Olympic ID cards would not be issued to athletes, sports officials, judges and other Olympic-related personnel of the Seoul Games boycotters.

However, the IOC would ease the disciplinary measure only for reporters, but on a selective basis, he said.

Cuba has asked for the issuance of ID cards for its seven reporters for the coverage of the Seoul Games.

The IOC will allow two of them, he said.

#### Olympic Rifle Ammunition Missing in Pusan

SK0309001988 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES*  
in English 3 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP)—The police here have started investigation into the suspected robbery of 400 rounds of ammunition to be used in the Olympic shooting competition, it was reported here yesterday.

According to the police, the lost ammunition is part of the 0.22 caliber long rifle cartridge consignment imported by the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC) from Britain for Olympic use.

The ammunition was found missing at the port here by a guardman identified as Hong Sun-ki, 29, at around 1 p.m. Thursday. The container containing the consignment was apparently unsealed, the police said.

It was unloaded from a Japanese container ship on Wednesday. The Japanese ship arrived here the previous day via six foreign ports from Britain, it said.

The container was carrying 250 boxes of cartridges and each box carries 100 rounds. Four of the boxes were found to be missing from the container, according to police.

The police are trying to determine whether it is a simple mistake of loading by the exporters or a robbery case.

#### Measures Taken To Decrease Athletes' Defections

SK0409062888 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
4 Sep 88 p 12

[Text] The Korean government is taking measures to prevent possible defections of foreign athletes and officials participating in the Seoul Olympics.

Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC), said yesterday that the Korean government will not encourage foreign athletes and officials to defect to other countries.

"Regarding the matters on would-be defectors, our policy is not to encourage such an incident to happen in Seoul," Pak said in a press conference at the Main Press Center after its opening yesterday.

Pak went on, "We don't want any Olympic Family or any person to exploit the Games of the Olympiad, a festival of peace and friendship for political purposes."

But the SLOC president did not elaborate on details.

**Iranians, Iraqis Will Mix 'Well' at Olympics**

SK0409061788 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
4 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Will Iranians get along with Iraqis here in the Olympic Village? Iranian Ambassador Fereydun Entezari says "yes."

"We Iranians will mix with the Iraqis well in this place for peace and harmony," said Amb. Fereydun Entezari, after attending the official opening ceremony of the village yesterday.

"The war is over. There's no more hostility left between Iran and Iraq."

Asked if Iranians can live next door to Iraqis, however, the ambassador came out in the negative.

"To be specific, there is not a complete state of peace between Iran and Iraq according to the Geneva Peace Treaty. We should wait until the talks between the two countries end. So we'll live a little away from the Iraqis in the Olympic Village, but our team members will freely mix with Iraqis," he said.

On the 24th Olympiad whose opening is due on Sept. 17, Amb. Entezari said. "This will one of the best and most successful games the world has ever seen."

"One of the chief reasons for this," he said, "is that the Seoul Olympics will bring together the East and West, for the first time in 12 years, after the ones in Moscow and Los Angeles were marred by boycotts."

Iran's 60-member Olympic delegation, according to Amb. Entezari, will check in at the Village on Sept. 15.

All of them are males, and Iran expects at least four golds, he said.

**Won Increase Leaves Hotel Vacancies Up**

SK0509034488 Seoul *YONHAP* in English  
0333 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 5 (YONHAP)—Contrary to expectations nearly half of Seoul's tourist hotel rooms are empty when the beginning of the Olympic games is only a little more than 10 days away, the city of Seoul said Monday.

Among Seoul's 15,946 rooms in 71 tourist hotels, only 8,386 or 52.6 percent were occupied, leaving 47.4 percent unoccupied as of Sept. 3, according to statistics compiled by the metropolitan city.

The low occupancy rate is attributed mainly to the fact that many foreign tourists have cancelled their planned visits to Seoul for the Olympics. This is because of recent price hikes and a sharp appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, an official of the Seoul city said.

The official quoted some hotel managers as saying that many foreigners who had originally intended to travel to Seoul changed their destination to Thailand or the Philippines, whose general prices are not as high as those in Korea.

Misunderstanding on Seoul's safety around the Olympic period by foreign tourists may also be a cause for the low occupation rate, the official added.

In the Shilla, the Olympic headquarters hotel downtown, the newly opened Hotel Lotte World and the Inter-Continental Hotel, which are located near the Olympic sports complex in southeastern Seoul, the occupancy rates showed almost 100 percent as VIPS and officials of the International Olympic Committee favored them, according to the city government.

**East Bloc Attaches Granted Consular Status**

SK0609020388 Seoul *YONHAP* in English  
0149 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has granted permission to Olympic attaches from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria to conduct consular affairs before and during the Seoul Olympics, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The government's decision followed its earlier guarantee that the Soviet Union can operate a temporary consular office in Seoul for the Seoul Olympiad, set for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

A ministry spokesman said the government exchanged notes verbales with Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria on permitting the two East Bloc countries to carry out consular functions. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with any communist country.

The spokesman said Sandor Csanyi, representative of the Hungarian trade office in Seoul, was granted a certificate of consul by the Foreign Ministry.

The Bulgarian Government appointed its Olympic attache, Nina Dimitrova Popova, as consul in Seoul for the Olympiad while Czechoslovakia named Yaroslav Varinka, consul of the Czech Foreign Ministry, as consul in Seoul, the spokesman said.

The government is also involved in discussions with East Germany on the guarantee of consular status for the communist nation before and during the games, the spokesman said.

He said Romania, Yugoslavia and Poland have not requested consular functions for their Olympic attaches. He added, however, that he expects two or three more countries will make similar requests before the Olympics.

**Granted to Bulgarian Attache**  
**SK0609004188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD**  
**in English 6 Sep 88 p 1**

[Text] The government has granted consular functions to Nina Dimitrova Popva, Bulgarian Olympic attache, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

Bulgaria is the fourth East bloc country to operate a temporary consular offices in Seoul for the Olympic Games, following the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

A ministry official said East Germany, Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland have not requested consular functions for their Olympic attaches. However, the official expected two or three more countries would make similar requests before the opening of the Games.

The Bulgarian consul Popva arrived in Seoul Aug. 26.

Meanwhile, Jaroslav Barinak, vice consul of Czechoslovakia, flew into Seoul Aug. 12 to exercise consular rights for Czech nationals during the Games.

A six-member consular delegation from the Soviet Union is now working in Seoul, while Hungarian Olympic attache Sandor Csanyi is concurrently serving as consul and representative of the Hungarian Trade Office in Seoul.

**Bulgaria To Sign Sports Pact with Seoul**  
**OW0609140688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1320 GMT**  
**6 Sep 88**

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 KYODO—Bulgaria's top Olympic official said Tuesday his country intends to conclude a sports exchange agreement with South Korea.

In an exclusive interview with KYODO News service, Ivan Slavkov, president of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, said the agreement, the first of its kind between Seoul and an East European country, will be signed after the Seoul Games. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with communist-bloc nations.

Slavkov said former world rhythmic sports gymnastics champion Lilia Ignatova has been named to coach South Korea's Olympic team. "This is a sign of increasing exchange between the two countries," he said.

Informed sources said Seoul hopes to sign similar agreements with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

**No Tae-u Discusses Approach to North, China**  
**SK0109110988 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean**  
**30 Aug 88 p 2**

[Interview with President No Tae-u by NEWSWEEK and TIME—place and date not given]

[Text] In an interview with two U.S. weekly news magazines, TIME and NEWSWEEK, President No Tae-u said that the time is not yet ripe to speak of the need for revising the Constitution, as his new government is only 6 months old, expressing his optimistic view on democratization and North-South relations during the post-Olympic period.

President No Tae-u said this in an interview arranged by TIME and NEWSWEEK to prepare for, respectively, 24-page and 10-page feature articles on Korea in their 5 September issues, while answering questions on general matters of concern.

[TIME] Can one realistically expect a breakthrough in relations with North Korea at a time when the current North Korean leadership continues to exist?

[No Tae-u] Korea was a unified homogeneous national state for 1,300 years. The current division, which has continued for half a century, is abnormal. I think, therefore, reunification is historically inevitable. The openness of China and the Soviet Union has been expanded. I understand that North Korea has reasons not to open up its doors for the short term. I am sure that North Korea will expand its openness in the post-Olympic era. If one knocks on the door for long, it will open.

[TIME] When will diplomatic relations with China be established.

[No Tae-u] It is not wise to make haste in dealing with relations. What is possible must be dealt with first with patience. Relations with China have steadily improved through seeking approaches in the sports, cultural, and economic fields and in the field of human exchange. No other changes are expected for the moment. However, Korea and China need each other.

[TIME] Why?

[No Tae-u] From the historic perspective, the two countries have had very close cultural relations for the past 2,000 years and, thus, have much common heritage and tradition. Therefore, it is historically inevitable for the two countries to have closer relations. The two countries also need each other on economic grounds. We have what China needs for its economic development, and China has what we need for our economic development.

**PRC Allows South Investment in Two Provinces**  
*SK0709080388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0740 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—China plans to open its Shandong and Liaoning Provinces to Seoul to introduce South Korean investment and technology, Mun Hui-kap, vice minister of the Economic Planning Board (EPB), said Wednesday.

In line with the plan, China is expected to designate three cities in the two provinces—Qingdao, Yantai and Dalian—as special cities for economic and technological development, Mun said.

The EPB vice minister made the remarks at a news conference, during which he explained the results of his recent visit to China. While in the communist country, Mun held talks with high-ranking Chinese officials and businessmen.

Beijing has made it a principle to promote economic exchanges with South Korea on a private level through indirect methods, including indirect trade through third countries, according to Mun.

He said China, which wants to strengthen economic cooperation with South Korea, should take its alliance relations with North Korea into consideration.

Consequently, China is promoting cooperation with Seoul through such private organizations as the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the China International Trust and Investment Corp. (CITIC), Mun said.

The vice minister also said that Beijing regards Seoul as a possible good partner for China's economic development, because South Korea has attained successful economic development in a period of about 20 years.

Mun became the highest Korean government official to visit Beijing, when he went there to attend an international meeting for some ten days late in July.

Meanwhile, Shandong Province authorities promised to simplify visa issuance procedures for South Koreans visiting the province, Mun said.

South Koreans visiting Shandong Province are to have their visas issued in Chinese Embassies in the United States, Hong Kong and Singapore, according to the vice minister.

He also said that if an international airport is constructed in one of the cited three cities—Qingdao, Yantai or Dalian—or an international sea route opens between China and South Korea, Koreans will be able to have their visas issued in the airport or at the port.

Shandong Province and South Korea have recently agreed to set up trade offices in each other's territory before the end of this year.

South Korea, in view of its northward diplomatic policy, is stepping up efforts to improve relations with a number of communist countries including China, the Soviet Union and East European countries.

**China Seeks Indirect Trade**

*SK0609235888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*7 Sep 88 p 1*

[Text] Vice Economic Planning Minister Mun Hui-kap said yesterday that China wanted economic exchange with Korea basically on "private terms" and "indirect methods through third countries."

In a meeting with reporters, Mun said China seeks to carry out economic exchange and investment projects with Korea calmly and fruitfully on a "gradual basis."

China has designated Qingdao city, and Shandong and Liaoning provinces as special economic zones and opened the regions to Korea to promote investment and technological development, Mun said.

He made the three-point conclusion concerning Chinese economic policy toward Korea, in his first meeting with reporters after his trip to China on July 25-Aug. 3.

Under the basic guidelines, China will promote economic exchange and investment projects with Korea through private economic cooperation bodies under the support of its central and provincial governments, Mun said.

He took as examples of private economic cooperation bodies the China Commission for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), the China International Trust Investment Corp. (CITIC), and branch office of provincial governments.

In a recent development, Mun said, a 14-member Shandong economic mission was the first of its kind to visit Korea formally from China and they were given tangible opportunities to improve Korea-China economic relations.

In particular, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) and the Shandong chapter of China Commission for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) agreed to set up private trade offices in Shandong and Seoul, respectively, by the end of his year, Mun said.

The visit of the Shandong mission also gave an opportunity to gradually improve other bilateral affairs such as immigration procedures, settlement of foreign exchange and opening of direct shipping route.

Mun also said that the Chinese side agreed to authorize labelling of "Made in Korea" in goods produced at joint venture projects in China when the projects are materialized.

**Travel Agency Contracts for Tours of PRC**

SK0709081288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0804 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 7 (YONHAP)—A South Korean travel agency, Aju Tours, has recently concluded a contract with tourism authorities of China's Shandong Province to send Korean tourists to China, an Aju spokesman said Wednesday.

The contract was realized when Li De-ming, deputy president of the Shandong Tourism Association, visited Seoul from Aug. 25-Sept. 4 as a member of a Shandong Province trade delegation, the spokesman said.

Under the contract, Aju Tours will send Korean tourists to China on seven tours ranging from 9 to 15 days, the spokesman said.

The tours will include visits to Shanghai, Tai'an, Beijing, Xian, Guilin and Guangzhou.

The Korean Travel Agency plans to fix itineraries and tour prices soon through consultations with its Chinese counterpart, the spokesman said.

Also under the contract, Aju Tours agreed to establish a joint venture travel agency with China's Shandong Tourism Corporation.

The Shandong Tourism Corporation, which handles tourism matters in Shandong, will send two senior officials to Seoul in October to discuss matters concerning the planned exchanges of tourists and the establishment of a joint venture travel agency, the spokesman said.

**Computer Exports to China Worry Businesses**

SK0509043288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0413 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sep. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea may face hard times in its long-term bid to export computer products to China ironically owing to a recent easing by the COCOM (Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Area) [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] of restrictions over the export of advanced computer technologies to that communist country, business sources said Monday.

Even though South Korea remains a non-COCOM country, the sources said, its effort to export computer products to China may continue to be checked by a Korea-U.S. memorandum of understanding, which has virtually restricted South Korea's exports of technology products to communist countries.

While the outlook of South Korea's bid remains dim, the COCOM member countries, especially Japan, have started to activate their efforts to export advanced technology products to China right after the committee relaxed its regulation concerning the transaction with the communist country of computer equipment last month.

The COCOM last month eased its regulations to an effect that the member countries can supply China with even the high-tech computer equipments that can process 550 megabyte (mb) / second. Previously, the maximum processing capacity of computers allowable for exports to China has been 285 mb-level.

The business sources said Japan has come out to strengthen its computer exports to China. They pointed out that Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita allegedly sought to expand Japan's export of advanced technology products to China by the end of last month during his visit to Beijing.

Japan's ministry of trade and industry has decided to inform domestic businesses of the items of high-tech products which can or cannot be exported to communist countries each month in an effort to keep them fully aware of the changes in the COCOM regulations.

The sources said that Japan seemingly will take on a larger share in supplying workstations and 16 bit-class personal computers, for which the demand is expected to rise sharply in China along with the COCOM's eased measure.

They also feared that the U.S. omnibus trade act, which has recently been put into effect, may keep South Korea from freeing itself from the restraints of the existing Korea-U.S. memorandum of understanding on South Korea's exports of advanced technology products to communist area.

**New Marine Commandant Reports to No Tae-u**

SK0309012788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday received a report from the newly-appointed Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lt. Gen. Choe Kap-chin, at Chongwadae.

**PEN Congress Closes, Urges Writers' Release**

SK0209114388 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1015 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 (YONHAP)—The 52nd International PEN Congress ended its five-day meeting here on Friday after discussing ways to protect freedom of expression and have the detained writers released.

At the closing ceremony, South Korean Culture and Information Minister Chong Han-mo said the 52nd Congress was cultural olympics, in which ideological barriers between the East and the West were removed.

During the Seoul meeting, the London-based PEN (International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists) issued a report that some 630 writers are currently imprisoned in 21 countries, including South Korea, across the world.

The figure, however, is down from that of last year, mainly due to the improvement of the human rights situation in the Soviet Union, the report said. It pointed out that the authorities of the Soviet Union have adopted new attitudes toward political dissidents.

The PEN Congress also adopted a petition to be delivered to the South Korean Government, requesting the release of imprisoned writers, including journalist Kim Hyon-chang and poet Kim Nam-chu.

Before adopting the petition, Thomas von Vegesack, a Stockholm publisher and chairman of the Writers in Prison Committee, visited Kim Hyon-chang and Kim Nam-chu, two of five imprisoned South Korean writers, whose cases are being reviewed by the Congress.

Some 900 writers and literary figures from 37 nations, including about 30 from such communist nations as the Soviet Union, Hungary and China, attended the Seoul meeting.

**Visa Accord With Bahamas Goes Into Effect**  
*SK0409061088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*4 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] An agreement on the abolition of visa requirements between Korea and the Bahamas comes into effect today, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

As the agreement becomes valid, the peoples of the two countries are allowed to stay up to 90 days in each other's nation without a visa.

Ships crews of both nations will be permitted to sojourn 15 days in case they possess ships crew papers and written orders for embarkation or disembarkation.

Korea has now concluded the agreement on visa exemption with 40 countries.

**Australia Rules ROK Dumping Cement on Market**  
*SK0609000958 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*6 Sep 88 p 9*

[Text] The Australian customs office recently made a preliminary ruling that Korean cement is being dumped on the Australian market, the Korea Foreign Trade Association said yesterday.

The association reported that Korean cement which will be shipped to Australia within 120 days after the preliminary ruling will be imposed with anti-dumping charges by the Australian customs office.

The export of cement to Australia amounted to \$2 million in the first eight months of this year, a sharp increase from the \$1.6 million recorded in the whole of last year.

**Rival Parties Reach Understanding on Truce**  
*SK0209004988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*2 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] The rival parties are expected to enter into a lull in political strife today until the end of the Sept. 17-Oct. 2 Olympic Games.

Floor leaders of the four parties sit together to discuss an Olympic truce at the National Assembly this morning.

Through a series of informal talks under the initiative of Kim Yun-hwan of the ruling party, they have reached the understanding that it is not desirable to go on with the "boisterous" struggle during the international sports meet, Kim said.

The temporary suspension of political activities was also agreed in principle in separate dialogues between President No Tae-u and opposition leaders, he added.

"We will come up with a declaration to that effect in the meeting," said Kim of the Democratic Justice Party.

This year's 100-day regular Assembly session will be shortened by about half a month under the truce.

The session will open on Sept. 10, as stipulated by the Constitution, but will remain suspended during the 16-day Olympic period after two days of committee meetings on Sept. 13 and 14 designed to set the subjects and schedules for the parliamentary inspection of the executive.

Receiving reports on the business of the administration from Oct. 4, the legislature will begin examining the activities of central government agencies, ministries and provincial governments Oct. 10, according to a tentative schedule.

The whips' talks on truce was at one time feared to be aborted due to unexpected stumbling blocks including an assault in broad daylight on a journalist by active military servicemen.

The Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday dispatched a four-member mission to the Seoul subway train union to seek a solution to its dispute with management.

Led by vice president Pak Yong-nok, it will persuade both sides to reach a compromise before the labor union wages a strike.

The union leaders warned that they would strike Sunday if they were not given better treatment.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party urged the union and the subway train corporation to "work wisely for settling the labor issue immediately."

**Prepare for 'After the Games'**

SK0209235388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Putting numerous pressing matters on the shelf, the rival parties entered a truce yesterday to give way to Olympic "enthusiasm."

During the one-month recess, they will, however, drill themselves for fiercer battles in a regular Assembly session and ad hoc special committees after the Games.

The Democratic Justice Party will hold a rare two-day caucus of 125 member lawmakers in a Seoul suburb next week to devise post-Olympic strategy and consolidate identity.

Moderates of the ruling party seem to have felt alienated from decision-making and the sway of its leadership gradually bent on harder lines.

Opposition parties also plan to hold separate seminars and symposiums to help members become more aware of the ideological struggle waged by the hawkish power elite of the ruling camp.

Various events will be held to boost the morale and "fighting spirit" of oppositionists for a potential confrontation with the DJP and for sustained initiative in a second-round test of power, observers said.

Assemblymen, elected from local electoral constituencies, will make the most of the lull to publicize their activities and propagandise party policies.

Stumbling blocks, appearing one after another, had prevented a halt to the political strife so far though the rival parties had the tacit understanding that "boisterous" conflicts would do harm to the "historic sports festival."

It had appeared to be impossible even to talk about the truce until President No Tae-u had exclusive talks with each of the three opposition party leaders last week and this week, events which all of them assessed "successful."

The opposition leaders, especially Kim Tae-chung, are believed to have wanted to be branded as "moderate" at a time when the hawkish label brings forth only antagonism before the international party, so they willingly accepted No's request to calm down during the games.

Kim, president of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, is now seeking support of middle-class conservatives, viewing that dissidents and low-incomers

have no option but to vote for the hitherto hard-line opponent. One appeasement gesture is his sudden about-face to become a conditional supporter of the No administration.

The oppositionists, who see a greater chance for the takeover of power in the coming elections than in any other previous ones, intend to poise themselves as the ruling party's partner in matters concerned with the national interest, not being always opposed as in the past.

For the ruling party, the 30-day truce is a valuable period during which it will try hardest to divert opposition offensives and seek the upper hand in post-Olympic politics.

The DJP's strategy is to put an end to the ongoing clean-up drive against the legacy of the Chon Tu-hwan administration by the end of this year and present No's own political visions in preparation for midterm appraisal of his achievements.

To that end, the ruling party will pursue vigorous behind-the-scenes dealings with the opposition leaders in multi-level contacts during the period.

Based on prior bargaining, they are expected to speed activities of the seven special Assembly committees, in particular the three probing Chon's wrong-doings before and after seizing power, the observers said.

The DJP is widely expected to be going to attempt to cut ties with Chon, who now is nothing but a heavy burden for the new No government which the opposition describes as a twin of the predecessor.

As DJP chairman Yun Kil-chung indicated in a talk with party president No yesterday, ways are being mapped out to isolate Chon from the current web of power. One plausible idea is to persuade him to disclose his property, donate some illicitly gotten fortune to the state and return to his remote hometown in the form of "voluntary actions," according to the observers.

It is doubtful whether the ruling camp will attain its goal of squeezing out opposition attacks with Chon's steps.

Also still uncertain is whether the stubborn general-turned president will comply with the DJP idea, confessed party strategists who are scheming for the political settlement of the knotty issues.

An encouraging indication is that Kim Tae-chung and other opposition leaders have not demanded Chon's punishment.

But they are sure to grill the No administration over Chon's past scandals any time it needs, for instance, before the midterm appraisal vote.

**Truce To Begin 4 September**

SK0409060488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Sep 88 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kim Chang-yong: "Parties Bury Hatchet During Olympics; To Fling Down Gauntlet Against Government"]

[Text] The 30-day political truce, which begins today, will give both the ruling and opposition parties capital chances to review their initial three-month activities and gear up for the full-fledged post-Olympic battle.

Tight schedules will mark the political calendar though they agreed Friday to suspend formal, "boisterous" strife.

The agreement came about for the apparently nominal cause of boosting "Olympic enthusiasm" but chiefly for the preestimated interests of each party.

The ruling camp needs a turning point to overcome political initiative, while the opposition judges their offensives will draw little attention with the public indulged in Olympic news.

Pending are such crucial matters as probes of the massacre during military suppression of the Kwangju uprisings in May 1980, and wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic, both involving ex-president Chon Tu-hwan. The parliamentary investigation has shown little progress due to trifling procedure questions, raised by the Democratic Justice Party.

The recess is expected to calm down other current issues concerning what the opposition called "ultra-rightist" moves of government leaders and the military assault on a journalist while new issues will wait for the Assemblymen after the Olympics end.

One new issue of much concern is a midterm appraisal of President No Tae-u's achievements, which he promised during the presidential campaign to be held sometime after the Olympics.

The other is parliamentary auditing of government outlays and inspection of public administrations early in October for the first time in 17 years. The rights have been revived in the new Constitution which went into effect after No's inauguration last February.

As secretary general Pak Chun-pyong suggested yesterday, September is a "most significant period" for the Democratic Justice Party, during which it will prepare for an upsurge of fresh opposition attacks.

The DJP will try to work out ways of coping with the three opposition parties which have combined to trip up the ruling camp with their working majority in the House.

A plausible mechanism is a division of the opposition forces which the DJP allying itself with one of the three, most possibly the moderate and once ruling New Democratic Republican Party with 35 parliamentarians. If given support by any opposition party, the 125-seat DJP will gain control of the 299-member legislature.

But the idea was flatly denied by floor leader Kim Yun-hwan who demanded, "Whoever dares be our partner will run the risk of being branded as sakura?" Sakura, literally meaning cherry blossom in Japanese, refers to a quasi-opposition, a term meaning no excuse for existence in a political culture of rigid dichotomy—the ruling party and the opposition.

Behind the Olympic boom, Cwingwadai will be consulting with the Who's Who to seek new Cabinet members and DJP leaders in what is seen as a partial reshuffling of the ruling camps, the first since No's taking office.

The new lineups, which will be composed of "No's men," will foreshadow how he will deal with the thorny issues, observers said.

The DJP lawmakers will renew their determination to share the burden of running the state with the rest of the ruling camp during a two-day drill Wednesday and Thursday, designed to boost their morale, depressed by the humiliating setback in the April 16 elections.

The Party for Peace and Democracy will focus on developing policies suited to the demands of the general public and building its image as competent of the take-over of power.

Buoyed by "better-than-expected" election results, the largest opposition party and its leader Kim Tae-chung will now turn their policy orientation towards the middle- and upper-middle class and regional power bases of their rivals.

Particularly noteworthy are Kim's aggressive attempts to brand himself as a moderate politician and appeasement bids towards the military, widely regarded as one of two "veto groups" along with non-Cholla people.

In a highly symbolic gesture, he is scheduled to visit Osan Air Base and the Inchon Naval Base Tuesday, following his encouragement tour to an eastern frontline Army unit last month.

His trip to "hostile" provinces will go on during the fall after "quite successful" journeys to Kim Chong-pil's Taejon and No's Taegu. A third destination is likely to be Pusan or bordering Kyongsangnam-do, Kim Yong-sam's stronghold, party officials said.

Trapped by the DJP and the PPD, Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party is going all-out to grab a growing say in the political arena.

It plans various programs to tide over the general worry that the party is losing its ground of support, including seminars, hearings, and public rallies in electoral districts of member Assemblies.

The RDP hopes to use the relocation of its headquarters to a new building, nearer to the Assembly, tomorrow, as a lever to wipe out depression.

It will train RDP legislators in how to examine government expenditures in a series of lecture sessions by experts from the state-run think tank, the Korea Development Institute, this week.

Kim Yong-sam will send letters to Korean Olympic athletes and view the games to encourage them and also to show off his image as a politician ready to cooperate with the government for national interests and ready to fight against undemocratic regimes as in the past.

**Booklets Against Leftism Distributed**  
SK0409060088 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
4 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Taejon—About 15,000 booklets were learned to have been distributed in this province for the enlightenment of civil officials against leftism.

Distributed to officials of the administrative units of cities and countries, the provincial government of Chungchongnam-do earnestly called for them to respond strongly in the face of left-leaning radicals.

The booklets supplement the content of a publicity film on leftism which the Home Ministry asked its lower echelon provincial offices to show to their officials.

Only one week ago, the ministry raised controversy by the distribution of about 100,000 booklets urging the rightists to rise up to battle the creeping forces of leftism.

It pinpointed Dependence Theory and Liberation Theology as examples of left-leaning radicalism.

**Television Station Ends 7-Day Labor Dispute**  
SK060905788 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
6 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] The seven-day-old labor dispute at KBS [Korea Broadcasting System] ended yesterday as the labor and management reached an agreement on seven points.

The agreement specifies that the president of KBS will take into account the opinion of "the committee for fair broadcasting" to be composed of five members each from the labor and management in the appointment of four directors-general in charge of the news center, TV, radio and technical matters.

The labor-management agreement came in a tête-à-tête meeting between KBS president Chong Ku-ho and labor union chairman Ko Hee-il which lasted for the about five and a half hours.

They also agreed to raise basic salaries for all regular workers by 50,000 won and payment of a 700 percent bonus.

### Burma

#### Reportage on Latest Rangoon Developments *BK0709125488 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] As looting and violence continue in the Burmese capital, Rangoon, the authorities have warned that from now on looters will be shot by the security forces. The warning comes amid signs of growing breakdown of law and order after several weeks of demonstrations calling for an end to one-party rule. Christopher Gunness says crowds have broken into food stores, and the situation in the city is described as extremely tense.

[Begin Gunness recording] According to one diplomat, Rangoon is in a state of extreme chaos. Lootings have continued in many of the suburbs for 2 days, and overnight, gangs broke into major food depots in the city center. Many imported goods and other consumer commodities were looted from the Customs House in the southeast of Rangoon.

Local vigilante groups led by monks and students are protecting many areas of the city, and roads have been blocked by barricades to keep out non-residents. Violent incidents have been reported in South Okkalapa and other districts as local vigilantes clash with groups of looters. There have reportedly been brutal killings of those suspected of being government agents, and this has sparked further violence. Rangoon Radio has warned that security forces will open fire on those committing unlawful acts.

Meanwhile, thousands of troops are reported to have been brought into Rangoon. Many have occupied the Kyaikkasan Stadium in the northeast and others have established a camp at Cantonment Park southwest of the Shwedagon Pagoda. Many police stations have reportedly been taken over by soldiers. Residents in the area around the house of former Chairman Ne Win have been ordered by troops to leave their homes. The district is said to have been heavily fortified.

Meanwhile, according to unconfirmed reports from Thailand, the United States ambassador in Burma has ordered about 100 dependents of American diplomatic staff to leave the country. The deteriorating security situation in Rangoon is said to be causing alarm in foreign diplomatic missions. [end recording]

#### 'Partial Evacuation' of Americans *BK0709095588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 7 (AFP)—The United States is to evacuate nearly 100 dependents of diplomats in Rangoon before this weekend, a U.S. Embassy spokesman here announced Wednesday [7 September].

U.S. Ambassador to Burma Burton Levin has ordered a "partial evacuation" of the dependents of U.S. Embassy employees as a precautionary measure until the situation in Burma calms down, U.S. Embassy spokesman Ross Petzing said.

"Given the situation in Rangoon, Ambassador Levin at the American Embassy in Rangoon has ordered a partial evacuation of United States personnel at the embassy. The dependents of Americans stationed at the American Embassy in Rangoon have been ordered to leave the country," Mr. Petzing said.

"This is a precautionary measure purely because of the developing situation in Burma, and we anticipate about 90-95 dependents will be involved in this move which could take place over a period of several days with the first flights being possibly as early as tomorrow, Thursday," he said.

All embassy staff would remain at their stations in Rangoon for the time being, he added.

The spokesman said the duration of the evacuation policy would be "until things calm down, but we just don't know how long that would be."

"Hopefully we're not talking about a very long period of time," he added.

"We anticipate that within the next few days these individuals will be flying from Rangoon to Bangkok, and some may go on to the United States, although some may remain here," Mr. Petzing said.

The evacuation operation would depend on the number of available aircraft and seats, while the means of transportation would be commercial airlines, Mr. Petzing said.

Burma has been wracked by a month of unrest which has seen the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) lose control of most of the country.

Leaders of a mass anti-government protest movement have given the BSPP regime until 8:00 p.m. (1330 GMT) Wednesday to resign or face a crippling general strike.

#### More on Evacuations, Unrest *BK0709125988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Sept 7 (AFP)—The U.S. and Australian Embassies plan to evacuate dependents of diplomats from Rangoon where looting is rampant and supplies are running short, diplomatic sources here and in the Burmese capital said Wednesday [7 September].

Both embassies hope to evacuate their dependents Thursday or Friday, but flights in and out of Rangoon have been operating irregularly over the past week, embassy sources here said.

The United States plans to evacuate nearly 100 dependents and Australia about 20, the sources said. [passage omitted]

Tension rose sharply in Rangoon Wednesday as an 8 p.m. (1330 GMT) opposition ultimatum for Burma's rulers to resign or face a general strike drew near.

Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said looting was widespread in the Burmese capital and supplies, particularly of petrol, were running short.

They said it was necessary to evacuate people while cars still had enough fuel to gather up families spread across the city.

The spokesman at the U.S. Embassy here, Ross Petzing, said all embassy staff in Rangoon would remain at their stations for the time being.

He said the evacuation policy would last "until things calm down, but we just don't know how long that would be."

"Hopefully we're not talking about a very long period of time," he added.

The Rangoon-based diplomats said the current looting was serious enough to necessitate evacuating dependents of embassy personnel.

They said it was apparently caused by military units trying to foment unrest in order to draw the Army in to restore order.

Reports of looting preceded by Army troops going to warehouses and then urging bystanders to join in were widespread and could not be dismissed as rumors, they said. [passage omitted]

Rangoon streets were empty Wednesday, with people putting up barricades around their neighborhoods and the Army setting up sandbag emplacements and digging trenches around key buildings like the Ministry of Defense, diplomats there said.

They said protest leader Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San, had telephoned several ambassadors to complain of the government's inactivity in the face of the current unrest.

#### Forces Told To Open Fire

BK0709045488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] At present, unscrupulous people are resorting to violence, breaking into, looting, and destroying factories, warehouses and other sites where public property is being stored.

Hence, in accordance with their duties to protect and safeguard public property, the Defense Forces and the People's Police Force shall open fire to impose control should they find that these looters, bent on violence, continue their acts which are in violation of the Criminal Procedure Code.

It is learned that this matter does not concern those people who are demonstrating peacefully.

#### Further on Order To Shoot Looters

OW0709075388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 7 KYODO—The government of President Maung Maung on Wednesday ordered soldiers and policemen to shoot looters on sight, informed sources said.

The order banned them from firing on peaceful demonstrators, however.

The order was issued one day before antigovernment students and protesters plan to stage a general strike to demand the resignation of Maung Maung's government to prepare for multi-party democracy.

The Rangoon office of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization was mobbed and looted Tuesday night through Wednesday morning, according to a diplomatic source in the Burmese capital.

This was the first report of looting at a branch of an international organization in Burma.

On Wednesday the U.S. Embassy in Rangoon ordered families of U.S. diplomats and other American civilians to leave because of deteriorating law and order in the capital.

The Japanese Embassy is studying whether to call for an evacuation as well, an embassy source said.

#### Medical Institute Students Form Union

BK0609055988 Rangoon THE GUARDIAN in English 3 Sep 88 p 8

[From our correspondent]

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 2—The Institute of Medicine 2 Students Union (Provisional) was formed on September 1 with Ko Zaw Tun as president and Ko Min Lwin as

secretary. The meeting also formed an executive committee, information and liaison committee, organization committee and finance committee, it is reported.

At a mass meeting held in the Rangoon General Hospital compound on August 27, a 33-member All-Burma GTI [expansion unknown] Students Union and AGTI [expansion unknown] Federation (Provisional) of Students Union, representing all GTI students and AGTIs, were formed.

### **Response to Maung Maung 1 September Speech**

#### **Students Issue Statement**

*BK0609053788 Rangoon THE GUARDIAN in English 3 Sep 88 p 1*

[From our correspondent]

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 2—The Rangoon Universities Students Union and All Burma Federation of Students Unions issued a statement today in connexion with an address delivered by President Dr Maung Maung on 1 September 1988.

The statement says:

Students are one and same with the people. What is demanded by the people is also demanded by the students;

So long as the people's demand for abolishing one-party system and forming an interim government immediately and for attaining democracy is not satisfied we will not accept the formation of a students union;

In addition, so long as the one-party dictator system of the BSPP [Burma Socialist Program Party] exists, we believe that a students union will not be able to exist freely, and we will continue the struggle for democracy until the demands of the people were fully met.

#### **Students Reject Recognition**

*OW0209134388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1322 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 2 KYODO—Anti-government student leaders in Rangoon on Friday rejected a proposal made by President Maung Maung to officially recognize the outlawed student union which had reestablished itself unilaterally on Sunday.

In an attempt to quell demonstrations triggered by his rejection Thursday of demands for the immediate formation of an interim government, Maung Maung on Thursday night called to the people for calm over the state-owned radio and said that he will soon officially recognize the supervision committee for the student movement.

Maung Maung, who is also head of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party, said that he will rebuild the student league building which was destroyed in 1962 during a military coup.

Student leaders said that they did not want the single-party government which had monopolized power since 1962 to recognize their league, and that they will continue to fight beside the people for the abolition of the present government and the formation of an interim government.

"The important problem is the establishment of democracy, not a building," they said.

A dissident group of doctors and workers also protested against Maung Maung's speech and reaffirmed that they will reject the government proposal to hold an extraordinary session of the ruling party on September 12 to debate the possibility of switching to multi-party rule.

Meanwhile, strikes are planned in the capital for Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday by the student league and a large-scale general strike is planned for Thursday.

#### **Bar Council on 1962 Coup**

*BK0609052188 Rangoon THE GUARDIAN in English 3 Sep 88 p 1*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 2—Central Court Bar Council issued a statement at a meeting on September 2 in response to the speech delivered by President Dr Maung Maung on September 1, 1988.

President Dr Maung Maung declared that a caretaker government could not be formed and that the formation of this government would be tantamount to the violation of Provisions of the 1974 Constitution. But on March 2, 1962, the 1947 Constitution drafted [by] the leadership of Bogyoke Aung San was violated by the military coup.

The statement added that the provisions of the Constitution had also been violated when students and people peacefully demonstrating were shot at and that without the permission of a judicial body citizens have been detained more than 24 hours and these amounted to the breach of provisions of the Constitution.

These are only some of the instances in which the laws had been violated by the organs of power, added the statement.

As regards the Constitution, the people were not demanding to amend Article 11 or Article No 194. What they were demanding was to abrogate the 1974 Constitution and to form a caretaker government.

It is said that the 1974 Constitution was drawn up and approved after seeking the wishes of the people. That Constitution should be valid only up to the time it agrees to the people's wishes. Demonstrations being held

throughout the country were ample proof that the whole Constitution of 1974 was no longer in agreement with the people's wishes. So the 1974 Constitution and all the laws connected with this Constitution should be abolished. Abolition of the Constitution and formation of a caretaker government will agree to the wishes and aspirations of the people.

No one had asked for the abolition of the 1947 Constitution drafted under the leadership of Bogyoke Aung San. No declaration had been made that Constitution was abolished after the Revolutionary Council took power. [sentence as published]

Therefore, we are of the opinion that this Constitution should be brought back, a caretaker government formed and just and free elections held as soon as possible.

**Health Employees Not To Participate in Congress**  
*BK0609054988 Rangoon THE GUARDIAN in English*  
*3 Sep 88 p 1*

[From our correspondent]

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 2—The Health Employees Union (provisional) held a meeting at 9 am today in the meeting-room of the Health Department. The meeting was attended by union (provisional) president Dr U Aung Khin Sint and executives from Health Department and hospitals in Rangoon. The provisional union issued a statement, it is reported.

Some salient points from the statement are as follows:

Students, members of the Sangha and the people who sacrificed their lives for attainment of democracy are honoured and put on record.

Acts of violence using arms to quell those taking part in peaceful demonstrations are strongly condemned. An interim government comprising persons who are trusted and accepted by the people should be formed as quickly as possible; The existing Constitution should be abrogated.

Health employees will not participate and will not assist in the extraordinary Party Congress and Pyithu Hlutaw session which are presumed to be held in September.

Students, members of the Sangha and people and organizations all taking part in the fight for the attainment of democracy are fully supported and we will join them.

**Protesters To Declare National Alliance**  
*OW0509011388 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
*0055 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 5 KYODO—Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burmese nationalist hero Aung Sang, and other antigovernment protesters will declare a wide-ranging national alliance to demand democracy, an informed source said here Sunday night.

The woman protest leader, now a symbolic figure in the antigovernment democratization campaign, will declare the establishment of the alliance in a press conference to be jointly held here by protest leaders on Monday afternoon, the source said.

Her alliance partners at the planned press conference will include retired Gen. Tin U, secretary general of the Democracy and Peace Alliance, the first Burmese opposition party in 26 years of one-party rule, formed last month in defiance of the government.

The planned alliance will also be joined by a national student organization, comprising student and labor union protesters throughout the country, the source said.

At the press conference, the protest leaders will announce three goals for the planned alliance.

They will first demand immediate abolition of the one-party rule by the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP), the source said.

The two other goals will be immediate resignation of the current government under President Maung Maung and speedy formation of an interim government to prepare for a general election, the source said.

Former Prime Minister U Nu, the supreme leader of the Democracy and Peace Alliance, will not attend the planned joint press conference on Monday afternoon, the same source said.

But U Nu released a statement on Sunday appealing to the people to participate in an antigovernment general strike, which the opposition camp plans to stage on Thursday.

Another dissident leader, former Brig.-Gen. Aung Gyi, who was released on August 25 after a month in prison, has not yet clarified whether he will join the new wide-ranging opposition alliance.

President Maung Maung, however, has clearly rejected the opposition's demands, repeating his announced plan to hold an emergency BSPP congress next Monday to decide whether to hold a referendum on introducing a multiparty political system.

The current showdown is increasing tension in Rangoon and other parts of the country amid rumors of an imminent military coup.

Rangoon streets were calm on Sunday, but sandbags have been piled up in front of police stations and trenches have been dug inside the military headquarters, the source said.

It was also reported that antiaircraft guns were newly installed around the residence of retired strongman Ne Win in the northern outskirts of Rangoon, the source said.

The source said this action might have been taken because of a rumor that an air squadron at an Air Force base 30 kilometers south of the capital had turned against the government.

**Lootings of Warehouses, Trains Reported**  
*BK0409143888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[Text] At 1300 today, about 200 people entered the cannery factory in Thaketa and about 50 other people arrived by boats. They then took away the machinery, metal scraps, iron sheets, empty cans, [words indistinct], gunny sacks, diesel oil, balances, and office stationery and supplies. About 600,000 kyat worth of losses were reported.

Similarly, at about 1930 yesterday, about 100 people looted the warehouse belonging to the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries, near the pharmaceutical industries factory on the banks of Hlaing River. A total of about 800,000 kyat worth of fish and shrimp trawling nets, floats, Manila ropes, paints, electrical wiring, and lifesaving equipment were taken away.

Yesterday, about [words indistinct] people boarded the No Ta/5 circuit train which arrived at Pa-ywetseikgon railway station at 1430, and took away a passenger's wristwatch and a handbag.

Yesterday, No 64 train from Prome bound for Rangoon arrived at Danyingon rail station at about 1945. About 30 people boarded the train and took crates of gourds, custard apples, and coal, and also took away two wristwatches—one from a passenger and one from a railway controller.

**Mandalay Prison Releases Another 105 Inmates**  
*BK0409144388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[Text] Mandalay prison has continued to release convicts and prisoners in remand, and, as a result, 105 more inmates—18 prisoners in remand and 87 convicts—were released today.

**Protests Resume as Prelude to Party Meeting**  
*BK0509072488 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[By Chris Lefkow]

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 5 (AFP)—Nurses, housewives, students and government workers gathered for anti-government protests in Rangoon Monday, diplomats there said, as the one-week countdown began to a crucial meeting of Burma's ruling party.

The Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said hundreds of people had assembled and more were expected to take part in the protests Monday, the start of a week which a U.S. congressman who visited Rangoon said will decide the fate of the nation.

U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz, a Democrat from New York, said here Sunday after holding talks with Burmese President Maung Maung that the run-up to a September 12 meeting of Burma's ruling party would be crucial.

The Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) is to meet September 12 and parliament the following day to consider holding a referendum on moving away from 26 years of one-party rule to a multi-party system.

Mr. Solarz, head of a Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs in the U.S. House of Representatives, said Burma was heading towards democracy and the only question is whether it would be achieved peacefully or violently.

He added that the BSPP meeting could set the stage for a confrontation between troops and protestors.

Early Monday, hundreds of anti-government demonstrators were assembling peacefully at rallying points in the Burmese capital such as the Rangoon General Hospital, diplomats reached from Bangkok said.

The diplomats said housewives, workers in government departments, students and nurses were among those converging on the hospital. The protestors were expected to march in the capital later in the day, they said.

The hospital has become a starting point for anti-government protests after several doctors and nurses were reportedly gunned down there on August 10 during an August 8-12 crackdown on dissent ordered by former BSPP Chairman and President Sein Lwin.

Mr. Sein Lwin, who replaced General Ne Win after the long-time ruler resigned July 23, stepped down August 12 after just 17 days in office.

Diplomats say more than 1,000 people died during the security forces' five-day clampdown on protests.

Mr. Sein Lwin was replaced by Mr. Maung Maung on August 19. Since taking office, Mr. Maung Maung has been more conciliatory towards protestors, lifting martial law in Rangoon August 24 and allowing student unions.

All unions were banned after Gen. Ne Win overthrew a democratically elected government in 1962 and set up an authoritarian one-party system.

Mr. Maung Maung has insisted on holding a referendum before moving away from one-party rule, a proposal rejected by protestors seeking the immediate formation of an interim government and multi-party democracy.

A nationwide general strike has been called for Thursday as the next big push against the BSPP regime, although diplomats said that protests were scheduled daily in the run-up to the September 12 BSPP meeting.

The BSPP has lost control of most of the country during the past month of protests, Rangoon-based diplomats said, adding that indications had begun to emerge of a split within the Armed Forces.

Burmese Radio denied late Sunday reports of a military split.

But the diplomats said there were signs of tension between hardliners in the Burmese Armed Forces and elements sympathetic to protestors.

The diplomats said there were indications of a split between branches of the military in Hmawbi, a garrison town of 50,000 people 45 kilometres (28 miles) north of Rangoon.

They said Navy and Air Force personnel were apparently showing sympathy for protestors and that the Army was undecided.

Mr. Solarz met in Rangoon Sunday with Mr. Maung Maung and Premier Tun Tin.

He also held talks with key dissidents including former Premier U Nu, Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San, former top military official Aung Gyi, former Defense Minister Tin U and student leaders.

General Tin U and Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi were scheduled to hold a press conference in Rangoon later Monday, diplomats said.

**Radio Employees Fired; News Program Cut**  
*OW0609002188 Tokyo KYODO in English 2312 GMT  
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 6 KYODO—The government fired 20 employees at the state-run Rangoon Radio for joining antigovernment demonstration, forcing the station to sharply reduce the length of its main news program Monday evening, informed sources said.

The sources said the action by the Ministry of Information and Culture led to a strike at the Burmese Broadcasting Service (BBS) that forced the station to cut the 8 p.m. news program from the usual 15 minutes to just three minutes.

The dismissed staffers were all radio announcers and reporters.

Seventy-three of the 100 staffers at the radio news department reportedly took part in demonstrations calling for democracy.

On August 24, announcers at BBS issued a statement alleging that the government had forced the station to broadcast false and distorted news.

#### **Government Explains 'Dismissal'**

*BK0609141488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] The Department of Information and Broadcasting Service today sent an explanation in response to yesterday's newspapers reports on the dismissal of some personnel from the Burma Broadcasting Service and the television service. The department explains that those personnel were not dismissed, but were given retirement with full entitlements to monthly payments and allowances. It says that up until today, no member of the staff who demonstrated has been demoted, suspended, or removed.

Furthermore, it denied reports that a divisional commander made verbal threats in the presence of the director general and director of programming-broadcasting.

#### **Scattered Protests Reported 6 September**

*BK0609100988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT  
6 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Sept 6 (AFP)—Small groups of anti-government protestors took to the streets of the Burmese capital Tuesday to press their demands for an end to 26 years of one-party rule, a Rangoon-based diplomat said.

The diplomat reached from Bangkok said the Burmese capital was relatively quiet Tuesday with only scattered protests following anti-government marches Monday in which eye-witnesses said hundreds of thousands of people took part.

He said that only groups of several hundred protestors were seen in the city Tuesday. The demonstrators Monday included students, state workers, housewives, teachers, lawyers, writers, artists and film actors and actresses, he added. [passage omitted]

The English-language WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY ran a photo Tuesday of some 20 people it said were looters captured by members of an ad hoc neighborhood security committee in the South Okkalapa area of Rangoon, a diplomat said.

A Burmese national who arrived here from Rangoon Monday said over 30 people were killed in South Okkalapa Sunday. He did not know how the incident started.

"I don't know whether it was military or anti-government people or thieves who tried to take something from the local plywood factory," said the Burman, who requested anonymity. "The local people tried to inform the police and the students, eight of them were sent to investigate... Nobody came back."

"After about an hour, about 30 more were sent to see what happened. Most of them were killed by sling-shot and some were hacked to death," he said.

He said all the 38 were believed killed, but he counted only 36 bodies.

The Burman said he saw a videotape of the interrogation of the captives.

"I saw the video of four of these people who were captured and they were interrogated by the monks and students, but they got nothing out of them."

There was no official confirmation of the incident.

(Witnesses in Rangoon said Monday that six alleged saboteurs had been caught Sunday in South Okkalapa and two were burnt alive after interrogation.

(Two monks and three students in charge of security in the area were said to be missing after being enticed away by a false alarm of looting.)

There have been unconfirmed reports of sabotage groups moving around Rangoon trying to create a situation of anarchy in which the public becomes disenchanted with the protests and turns to the authorities for help. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Thai officials at the Mae Sai checkpoint along the Burmese border in Thailand's northernmost Chiang Rai Province, said food shortages were worsening in the Burmese frontier town of Tachelaik across the Moei River.

The officials said that Tachelaik District Chief Muang Suang had crossed the river to hold talks with Thai officials on reopening the border to trade.

But the officials said the Interior Ministry in Bangkok had ordered the border to "remain closed until the situation in Burma returns to normal."

#### Army Retirees Protest

BK0609125988 Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT  
6 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Sept 6 (AFP)—Workers at the headquarters of Burma's ruling party called on the government to resign unconditionally as retired servicemen staged a rally here Tuesday urging troops on active duty to side with the people.

In other developments, eyewitnesses reported seeing military trucks hauling away bags of rice from state-owned warehouses, and an alleged saboteur was scheduled to be executed by an ad hoc neighborhood security committee.

Employees at the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) offices here said in a statement that the government should hand over power to the people and that they would boycott an emergency party congress if President Maung Maung goes ahead with it as scheduled on September 12.

Mr. Maung Maung has called the meeting of BSPP leaders and a session of Parliament to consider holding a referendum on whether to end 26 years of one-party rule and switch to a multi-party system.

Leaders of a mass anti-government movement issued an ultimatum Monday for the regime to resign by 8:00 p.m. (1330 GMT) Wednesday or face an indefinite nationwide general strike starting Thursday.

They demanded the immediate scrapping of one-party rule, establishment of a multi-party democratic system and the formation of an interim government.

BSPP authority has crumbled to a point where it has "practically ceased to exist due to the overwhelming show of strength from the people," the statement by workers at BSPP headquarters here said. They said the proposed referendum was superfluous and they would not take part in preparations for the congress.

BSPP delegates are scheduled to begin to arrive Thursday for the meetings.

Some 3,000 retired servicemen attended the anti-government rally Tuesday at the Mogaung Pagoda in a northern suburb of Rangoon, eye-witnesses said.

Smaller anti-government protests bringing together hundreds of people were also held here Tuesday but nothing on the scale of Monday when hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets chanting demands for democracy.

General Tin U, an ex-defense minister who has emerged as a protest leader, addressed the rally of retired servicemen organized by former commanders.

He demanded the creation of an interim government to oversee elections and said "it is time for the Army to take their rightful place beside the people."

A statement from nine of the surviving members of a group of anti-Japanese freedom fighters known as the "Thirty Comrades" read at the meeting said 26 years of one-party rule had turned Burma into a least developed nation.

"That is the reason why a massive upheaval demanding democracy unprecedented in Burmese history had come about," the statement said.

One of the two surviving members of the Thirty Comrades who did not endorse the statement was General Ne Win, who set up the one-party system after a coup in 1962 and ruled with an iron hand until resigning July 23. The other was Kyaw Zaw, a leader of the outlawed Burma Communist Party.

Despite his resignation, diplomats say Gen. Ne Win is believed to be working behind the scenes. [passage omitted]

The supervision committee for the student movement, the group which set the strike ultimatum with Gen. Tin U and Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's founding father, said meanwhile it had increased its membership by 73 groups.

It said in a statement that it now has 175 affiliated groups representing students, government departments, corporations, and individual associations.

In another development, a temporary union set up in defiance of a 26-year ban on such groups said construction workers had stopped work on private homes for the BSPP elite.

**CSSR's Husak Sends Greetings Message**  
*BK0509140088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Mr Gustav Husak, CSSR president, has sent a message of felicitations to Dr Maung Maung for his election as president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The message reads: It is my pleasure to note that your excellency was elected as the president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Let me extend my good wishes for Your Excellency's personal well-being and for the success of the tasks to develop the state that your excellency and the people of Burma are undertaking.

**Protest at CSSR Embassy**  
*OW0609142888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1407 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 6 KYODO—Some 200 antigovernment students and teachers gathered in front of the Czechoslovak Embassy here on Tuesday in protest against a reported congratulatory telegram from President Gustav Husak to Burmese President Maung Maung, informed sources said.

Maung Maung succeeded Sein Lwin on August 19 as president and ruling party chief after the latter was forced to step down amid an increasing wave of antigovernment demonstrations.

The Czechoslovak president reportedly sent the telegram of congratulations to Maung Maung on his assumption of the presidency.

Students and other protesters are continuing their demands that one-party rule by the Burma Socialist Program Party be scrapped and that a multi-party democracy be established.

The protesters who gathered in front of the embassy handed their written protest to the embassy staff.

The protest message said that they are struggling against the 26-year dictatorship and demanding democracy. They warned that the Czechoslovak Government must not interfere in Burmese internal affairs.

The protesters said they would also protest against any country which supports dictatorship in Burma.

Meanwhile, former Defense Minister Tin U, 64, a key opposition leader, attended an antigovernment rally of about 1,000 people in Rangoon on Tuesday and repeated the demand for the abolition of one-party rule while calling for a fair national election, sources said.

There were no other major rallies or demonstrations on Tuesday, two days before students plan a general strike. Shops were also open for business.

But government soldiers closely guarded the Defense Ministry and other government offices, major bridges, residences of party cadres and the state-run radio station.

The volume of news broadcasts by the station has been sharply reduced and diplomatic sources here believe that broadcasting may be paralyzed because many station employees have been joining antigovernment demonstrations and other activities.

**Authorities Deny Party, Youth Statements**

*BK0609142588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Authorities concerned clarified today that statements issued by the personnel of the party headquarters, and youth, peasants, and workers organizations headquarters carried in today's newspapers are not the policy statements of the personnel of the party headquarters, and youth, peasants, and workers organizations concerned.

**Authorities on Sending 'Counter-Saboteur' Squads**

*BK0609142088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] There have been reports that the Directorate of Defense Intelligence Service has been sending out its squads on counter-saboteur missions to various parts of Rangoon. Inquiries were made with the department concerned, and it dismissed the reports as totally false.

**Radio Says Reports of Sabotage 'Untrue'**

*BK0709070088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] It is reported that the authorities concerned have said that propaganda alleging that the Defense Forces and the intelligence service are carrying out acts of sabotage to create misunderstanding and fear among the people is totally untrue.

**AFP Looks at Rangoon's Unofficial Press**

*BK0709022688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0215 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 7 (AFP)—A month of anti-government agitation has spawned a press renaissance in Burma with state newspapers shaking off 26 years of rigid censorship and lively unofficial dailies emerging with names such as "LIGHT OF DAWN" and "NEW VICTORY."

Taking advantage of a breakdown in government authority and a rabid public thirst for information about the unrest, private entrepreneurs have launched about a dozen crude unofficial news sheets in the Burmese capital.

Newspaper vendors hawk both the official and unofficial publications in the streets, shouting out the banner headlines on the latest events in what has been a tumultuous month for this Southeast Asian nation.

Often photocopies or printed on hand-run presses, the unofficial Rangoon dailies sell for three kyats (48 U.S. cents), usually run about four pages and "sell like hotcakes," according to one observer.

The publisher of one unofficial daily, "NEWSLETTER," said his publication had attained a circulation figure of 10,000.

The news sheets are packed full of short items about the various happenings connected with the protests against 26 years of rule by the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) set up by General Ne Win after a 1962 coup.

With the collapse of government control in most of the country during the popular uprising, regulations which used to require that all publications be presented for censorship have been ignored.

The unrest has also led to profound changes in Rangoon's six state-owned newspapers—two of which are published in English and four in Burmese.

They shut down for several days last month to observe a general strike called by protestors, but reemerged with a new format and tone, publishing items which a diplomat here said would have been ignored previously.

Before the agitation, the state-owned dailies all had the same format. But since the strike they have come up with their own individual layouts. The eight-page state-owned newspapers cost 1 kyat (16 cents).

**THE GUARDIAN**, Rangoon's leading English-language daily, has covered the formation of a student union which defied an official ban, anti-government rallies and demonstrations and even carried pictures of protest leaders.

In a report on the creation of a group seeking to end BSPP rule, **THE GUARDIAN** said it had been formed to "secure legitimate demands of people demonstrating for democracy."

A source at one state-owned daily said there were fears the authorities may try to stop the publications by force. "It's up to them. They are doing what they like," the source said.

A group of journalists defied a ban and formed a union Sunday demanding the abolition of the one-party system "to regain freedom of expression."

"We believe that only with the attainment of full democracy will we be able to write freely, talk freely and organize freely," the statement said.

Newspapermen have also joined protestors marching in the streets of the capital.

The state radio and television network has been the official media organ the least affected by the unrest, although most of its regular staff are on strike, having walked out saying they would no longer broadcast propaganda.

"Only when democracy is achieved will television and radio have freedom of broadcast," the striking employees of the Burma Broadcasting Service said in a statement.

The strikers said that since their walkout August 26 the government had sent a battalion of troops in the state broadcasting complex on Prome Road to keep an eye on the remaining employees.

A further group of 14 employees said Monday that they had been suspended but state radio denied Tuesday that there had been any suspensions at the station.

**Notification Issued on Land Tax for Farmers**

*BK0609145788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Notification No 11/88 of the Council of Ministers on end to payment of land tax in scheduled crops from farmers; dated 6 September]

[Text] 1. Prior to Notification No 6/87—dated 1 September 1987—of the Council of Ministers requiring farmers to pay their land tax in scheduled crops, the farmers paid their land tax in cash.

2. As collection of land tax in cash is more convenient for the farmers, the land tax will no longer be collected in scheduled crops, but in cash as before.

3. Effective 6 September 1988, sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 contained in the Notification No 6/87—dated 1 September 1987—of the Council of Ministers are revoked.

4. Effective 6 September 1988, the Notification No 9/87—dated 30 September 1987—of the Council of Ministers on rates and tables of land tax to be paid in scheduled crops is also revoked.

Signed in accordance with order: Maung Ko, secretary of the Council of Ministers.

**Borneo, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**Joint Military Exercise Held in S. China Sea**

*BK0609090388 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Sep*

[Text] The largest maritime air defense exercise ever conducted under the Five-Power Defense Arrangement [FPDA] began today with a mock attack by enemy aircraft on a navy task force in the South China Sea off Kuantan. The action was part of a special demonstration.

On board the British Royal Navy Aircraft Carrier "HMS Ark Royal" were visiting defense ministers of FPDA nations whose Air Forces are currently participating in the 4-day "Lima Bersatu" exercise. The Air Forces of FPDA nations—Malaysia, Singapore, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand—with more than 100 aircraft and 10 warships and about 3,000 men are involved in the

exercise conducted by the Integrated Air Defense System. It was set up for the air defense of Malaysia and Singapore under the FPDA in 1971.

Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen had said that the level of forces deployed for the FPDA exercise this year was a proof of the commitment of the participating nations to the multilateral defense arrangement.

**Defense Minister Praises Exercise**

*BK0609152988 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] The ongoing air exercise under the Five-Power Defense Arrangement [FPDA] has not only demonstrated its military potential but has also strengthened its defense quality. Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said that the "Lima Bersatu" exercise had further enhanced the image of all the FPDA member countries and proved that it is a capable defense arrangement of several countries.

Tengku Rithauddeen made these remarks at a function he was hosting in Kuala Lumpur tonight for the defense ministers and high-ranking military officers of the five FPDA member countries.

The 4-day exercise, which began today, involves more than 100 aircraft, 10 warships, and 3,000 military personnel from Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Britain, and New Zealand.

He said that the participation of the five countries in the FPDA, since it was established 17 years ago, had also demonstrated the unity of all the member countries. This proved that the FPDA is active.

He added that the exercise had provided the five countries with various opportunities to test the capabilities of their respective Air Forces of holding joint operations to preserve the sovereignty of the airspace of Singapore and Malaysia.

Those attending the function included Dr Yeo Ning Hong, Singapore communications and information minister, who is concurrently the Republic's second defense minister; Australian Defense Minister Kim Beazley; New Zealand Defense Minister R.J. Tizard; and British Armed Forces Minister R.G. Hamilton.

**Meeting on Refugees Planned for November**

*BK0709081988 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Malaysia will hold a preparatory meeting in November to draft an agenda for proposed international conference on Indochinese refugees. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said invitations will be sent out by the end of the month to all 68 countries who attended the first

international conference on refugees in Geneva in 1979. A few Latin American and African countries that were not at the first conference will also be invited.

The Foreign Ministry has been in touch with participants of the 1979 conference and they have indicated they will attend the preparatory meeting. The meeting will draft an agenda for an international conference on refugees to be organized by ASEAN early next year to formulate a new program to deal with Vietnamese boat people.

ASEAN called for a conference at its annual meeting in Bangkok in July. Vietnam said last month it would attend the conference.

**Mahathir Calls for Improved Port Facilities**  
*BK0509084788 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said efforts to privatize the overall operations of ports are aimed at making its services more efficient and at par with those of other ports of the world. The prime minister said this when launching the Port Kelang silver jubilee celebration. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said what was required of any port was speedier cargo handling without cumbersome cargo management procedures and systems.

He added: To promote international trade to local ports, the government would emphasize on consolidation of port facilities to increase efficiency rather than building additional infrastructures. The prime minister also said the government is committed to making Malaysia a maritime nation. Several measures have been taken to achieve this objective, including improving infrastructure facilities at ports, simplifying documents, and reviewing of port procedures.

Speaking at the same ceremony, Transport Minister Datuk Dr Ling Liang Sik directed the Kelang Port Authority to urgently formulate its strategy to turn Port Kelang into the country's container loading center. He said in implementing the proposed strategy, emphasis should not only be on Malaysian containers but also that of other neighboring countries.

**Cambodia**

**Nguon Nhel, SRV Envoy Attend Meeting**  
*BK0309065688 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1109 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 2—A solemn meeting was organized in Phnom Penh this morning under the joint auspices of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland and the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee to mark Vietnam's 43rd anniversaries of the August Revolution (August 19) and national day (Sept 2).

Present on the meeting's presidium, among others, were Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee; Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea; and Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defence.

Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires in Kampuchea Tan Phong and members of the diplomatic corps in Kampuchea attended.

Addressing the meeting, Nguon Nhel reviewed the significance of the glorious historical anniversaries of the fraternal Vietnamese people. He said: "The August 1945 Revolution and the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on September 2, 1945 were the Vietnamese people's brilliant triumphs which ushered in a new era for the Vietnamese people as well as the Kampuchean and Lao peoples."

He said: "History shows that the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos have been victims of oppression, exploitation and aggression by French colonialism, U.S. imperialism and then Chinese expansionism. Therefore, mutual assistance between the three Indochinese countries in the struggle for national liberation is a vital matter of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation among them and between Kampuchea and Vietnam in particular."

After bringing out big achievements of the Kampuchean people in various fields over the past years, he said: "Over the past nearly 10 years, under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and with the assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist and friendly countries, the Kampuchean people have firmly defended their revolutionary gains from sabotage activities by the reactionary forces backed by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with imperialism and other international reactions.

"Availing myself of this opportunity," he went on, "I would like to extend sincere and deep gratitude to the fraternal peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and progressive peoples in the world for their warm support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's just struggle."

"The government and the people of Kampuchea fully support the goodwill proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the settlement of Truong Sa conflict through peaceful negotiations and also reiterate their

firm solidarity with the party, government and people of Vietnam in the just struggle for peace, sovereignty, territorial integrity and social progress."

In conclusion, Nguon Nhel wished the party, government and fraternal people of Vietnam ever greater successes in socialist construction and national defence.

Taking the floor, Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Tan Phong, recalled the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for national liberation and the founding of the Vietnamese people's Democratic Republic (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam) 43 years ago. He highlighted the glorious stages of the Vietnamese revolution since September 2, 1945 and the close militant solidarity between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in the fight against their common enemy for independence and freedom of each country.

Referring to the present situation in Southeast Asia the Vietnamese diplomat reaffirmed the firm resolve of the Vietnamese Government to actively contribute to the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict and to the trend of peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

He said: "The Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the seven-point peace proposal advanced by the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the recent Jakarta informal meeting which expresses the PRK's policy of national reconciliation and the supreme interests of the Kampuchean people, especially their right to self-determination."

"The Vietnamese people greatly exult at the all-round achievements of the fraternal Kampuchean people in national revival and development over the past nearly ten years. Vietnam and Kampuchea, which have always shared every weal and woe and sided with each other in the common struggle over past decades, have been bound closely by the special relations of solidarity and friendship laboriously cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party. The Vietnamese people will do all they can to further consolidate and develop these ties in the interests of the two peoples and of peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia."

The meeting wound up in an atmosphere of close solidarity and friendship.

#### **Nguon Nhel Gives Speech**

BK0309085588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 88

[Speech by Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh City Provisional Party Committee, at 2 September Phnom Penh meeting marking the 43d anniversaries of the SRV's August Revolution and national day—recorded]

[Text] On this historical day, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the KUFNCD National Council, I would

like to express most sincere feelings of fraternal solidarity and warm greetings to the CPV Central Committee, the government, Army, and people of Vietnam as a whole who are celebrating the 43d anniversary of the August Revolution with joy, pride, and confidence in Vietnam's glorious struggle to defend independence and build new socialist regime.

The August Revolution and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on 2 September 1945 were the Vietnamese people's brilliant triumphs, a new cause that opened the way for the Cambodian and Lao revolution to win one victory after another since 1945. These were victories of the correct revolutionary line of the Indochinese Communist Party, founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh, and they were the great triumphs of Marxism-Leninism.

Dear comrades and friends: History shows that the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos have all been victims of oppression, exploitation, and aggression by the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Chinese expansionists. If any one of the three countries was attacked, the two others also suffered the same fate. Therefore, the national liberation struggle of the three Indochinese countries cannot be separated from the bonds of militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation among them, especially between Cambodia and Vietnam. Therefore, the woes and misery of the Vietnamese people are also the woes and misery of the Cambodian people, and their victories are also factors helping to accelerate the progress of the Cambodian people.

At present, the expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces have not given up their aggressive maneuvers and all-round subversive activities against the Cambodian as well as Vietnamese and Lao revolution in a bid to control and use the three countries as a springboard to expand their hegemony over Southeast Asia.

Over the past nearly 10 years, under the correct leadership of the KPRP and with the assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist and friendly countries, the Cambodian people have firmly defended their revolutionary gains, frustrating one maneuver after another of the expansionist-hegemonists working in collusion with the imperialists and reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles in their attempt to reverse the Cambodian situation. At present, the peace movement in the world is gaining great momentum. The trend to settle disputes through peaceful negotiations has emerged in all directions around the world, including in Southeast Asia. The Cambodian people strongly long for peace they have lost because of the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and the genocidal Pol Pot gang, and they are prepared to welcome it back as repeatedly noted in their good-will proposals to resolve the Cambodian problem and other problems in the region.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend sincere and deep gratitude to the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos who have shared weal and woe with us on the common front of battle and to express thanks to the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as the progressive peoples the world over for their sympathy and support to the Cambodian people's just struggle.

We are confident that the contemptible maneuvers of capitalism, hegemonism, and other reactionary forces cannot block the revolutionary advance of the Cambodian as well as fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples in seizing more and more important successes in the resolute struggle for peace and security in each country as well as in the region and for peace and security in the world as a whole.

It is also in this spirit that the government and people of Cambodia fully support all the good-will proposals of the SRV in the settlement of the Truong Sa [Paracel] conflict through peaceful negotiations and also reiterate their firm solidarity with the party, government, and people of fraternal Vietnam in the just struggle for peace, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and social progress.

We would like to express vigorous support for the good-will stance of the LPDR in settling all Lao-Thai border disputes through peaceful negotiations and welcome all efforts to normalize the Lao-Thai as well as Lao-Chinese relations. The Cambodian people regard this as a very important contribution to peace in the region and the world.

We express active support for all peace policies and initiatives of the USSR, highly appreciate the treaty between the USSR and the United States signed in Washington on 8 December 1987 concerning the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles, and welcome the outcome of the fourth summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mr Reagan, President of the United States, regarding it as an historically important positive step toward defending world peace and saving mankind from the danger of nuclear war.

We support the struggle of the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples against imperialism and for peace, freedom, democracy, social progress, and a fair and appropriate new international economic order.

Dear comrades and friends, the Cambodian people, like the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, wish to live in peace, solidarity, and cooperation with all nations in the world, particularly with all peoples in Southeast Asia. Stemming from this aspiration, the PRK, together with the SRV and the LPDR, is ready to contribute to the search for all suitable political solutions to the problems in the region and the Cambodian problem on the basis that the genocidal Pol Pot gang is eliminated simultaneously with the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep gratitude to all fraternal and friendly countries and organizations for their efforts and initiatives aimed at pushing the negotiations toward achieving a rapid solution to the Cambodian problem in contribution to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

**SRV Charge Addresses Gathering**  
*BK0305094988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[Speech by Tan Phong, acting charge d'affaires of the SRV Embassy in Phnom Penh, at 2 September Phnom Penh meeting marking the 43d anniversaries of the SRV's August Revolution and national day—recorded in Vietnamese fading into Cambodian translation]

[Text] Permit me to represent the Vietnamese Government and people in expressing profound and sincere gratitude to the fraternal Cambodian party, government, and people for conducting hearty and multiform activities and particularly for expressing warm feelings to the Vietnamese people through the just ended speech of Comrade Nguon Nei.

Entering the stage of nationwide socialist revolution, the CPV led the people in waging valiant and persistent struggles through many tests and trials, sacrifices and victories, especially in healing the wounds of war, restoring and developing the economy, building [words indistinct] communication networks [words indistinct], applying sciences and technology to production [words indistinct] in transforming socialism [words indistinct] trade, handicraft [passage indistinct] the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the party translated the resolutions of the congress into actual implementation, making achievements in the principles and policies regarding the socioeconomic, defense, diplomatic, and other domains, and setting new targets. Because of the smoothing out of new investment system [words indistinct], some results have been obtained in the construction of the hydroelectric station [words indistinct]. The Vietnam Petrol Union—Petroviet—is entering the stage of [passage indistinct].

Dear comrades and friends, through the agreement between the two parties and governments, the Vietnamese volunteer army has so far carried out seven partial troop withdrawals from Cambodia, particularly the one at the end of last June which involved 50,000 troops and the high command of the Vietnamese volunteer army. This was of great political significance as it reflected the peace policy [words indistinct] of the Vietnamese party and nation, a policy which conforms with the era's new political trend and shows the strong sense of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese party, people, and army in helping to defend Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. At the same time, it

shows the all-round growth and maturity of the Cambodian revolution, revealing that the Cambodian people can fully hold aloft the banner of independence, peace, of being the masters of their own country and masters of their own destiny.

Relying on the firm position of mastery of the three Indochinese countries and on its own real revolutionary forces which are increasing with each passing day in accordance with the trend of peace and stability in the region and the world and in conformity with the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist bloc, the PRK has joined with the SRV and LPDR in putting forward a good-will and reasonable proposal to contribute to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and make an important contribution to the success of the last July's Jakarta informal meeting. The prestige and position of the PRK in the world was markedly increased through its active participation in this meeting.

The Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the seven-point stance of the PRK advanced in Jakarta on 25 July 1988. This stance clearly expressed the policy of national reconciliation of the PRK and reflected the supreme and [words indistinct] interests of the Cambodian people who [words indistinct]. At the same time, it also showed the Cambodian people's determination to resolutely struggle to prevent the cruel Khmer Rouge regime from returning to destroy the lives and creative labor of the Cambodian people who are building a new Cambodia worthy of glorious Angkor civilization.

The Vietnamese people greatly exult at the great all-round achievements of the fraternal Cambodian people in the miraculous national revival and development over the past 9 years under the leadership of the KPRP. Along with these achievements, the special Cambodia-Vietnam relations have been growing with each passing day. During the period of protracted struggles against the common enemies and in national reconstruction, the peoples of our two countries have never ceased to share weal and woe, to fight shoulder to shoulder, and to provide each other with sincere and effective assistance.

As Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin used to say, the relations between the Cambodian and Vietnamese nations are special and most precious relations. The Vietnamese people have made many sacrifices for the sake of the Cambodian people's rebirth. For this extremely noble cause, we will always [words indistinct] of President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party, the ancestor of the KPRP. Our Vietnamese people are continuing to make all efforts in order to enhance and expand the bonds of solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia and among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

I would like to express sincere thanks to all comrades for the warm and cordial feelings extended to the Vietnamese people on the anniversaries of the August Revolution and national day of 2 September. I wish the fraternal Cambodian people more and greater successes in accomplishing all the tasks put forward in the fifth party congress resolutions in accordance with the [words indistinct] in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the day the genocidal Pol Pot regime was toppled and the PRK founded.

### Indonesia

#### Ministers on New National Stability Agency

##### Madras Comments

BRD709102588 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0700 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] The Coordinating Agency for the Enforcement of National Stability [Bakorstabilitas] has officially been established to replace the Operational Command for the Restoration of Security and Order [Kopkamtib], which was dissolved effective 5 September under a presidential decree on the establishment of Bakorstabilitas.

As a follow-up to the 5 September presidential decree, President Suharto issued another decree, dated 6 September, which honorably discharged General Beni Mardiani as the Kopkamtib commander and appointed Armed Forces commander General TNI Sutisno as the Bakorstabilitas chief.

Speaking to newsmen after meeting with the president yesterday, Minister-State Secretary Mundjono said that along with the issuance of the two decrees, the Operational Agency for Restoring Order, the Opamtib, will also be abolished under another decree to be issued today. Mundjono said the tasks of Bakorstabilitas will include the coordination of efforts among departments and other government agencies so as to restore, maintain, and consolidate national stability from various threats, challenges, and disturbances in accordance with each agency's tasks and roles. Bakorstabilitas will also accept proposals and present them to the president, who will in turn use them to make decisions and give advice in the framework of restoring, maintaining, and consolidating national stability.

The president's instructions or orders will be carried out in a functional manner by departments and relevant government agencies in accordance with each agency's authority and existing laws.

Minister-State Secretary Mundjono stressed that if the president's instructions arise from the need to take immediate and effective actions—especially in coping

with any physical threat to national stability—the president, in his capacity as commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, can instruct the Armed Forces commander to use the Armed Forces to cope with the problem.

Bakorstranas is a coordinating body with a nonstructural organization, is under the president's command, and is answerable to the president. At the regional level, it is called the Bakorstranas Daerah [regional branch] and is headed by the local regional military commander.

Minister-State Secretary Murdiono said all regulations issued by and agencies set up at the central and regional levels by Kopkamtib will continue to function until further notice.

Commenting on the establishment of Bakorstranas yesterday, Deputy Parliament Speaker Jaelani Naro said the establishment of the agency reflects the stable political situation in Indonesia. Speaking in parliament today, Naro expressed his hope that the Bakorstranas will perform its duties well. He believes that Bakorstranas' tasks are of a preventive nature and do not stress the security aspect too much.

**Sudomo Views Political Situation**  
*BK0709034588 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0320 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Jakarta, Sept. 7 (OANA/ANTARA)—Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo Tuesday [6 September] told President Suharto that security and the political situation in the country remain stable, although national alertness, particularly against communist remnants and subversion must be maintained.

Speaking to the press after meeting the president, Sudomo hoped the public take active part in maintaining unity and avoid social unrest and confusion.

Sudomo further stated that criticism against the government is all right, but within the premises of the GBHN (broad outline of the state policies).

When answering questions from the press, Minister Sudomo proposed to abandon the terms "bersih-diri" and "bersih lingkungan" (free of involvement in the abortive communist coup attempt in 1965, which also applies to families and relatives), as it appeared that the decision of the Kopkamtib (Command for Restoring Law and Order) with regard to screening has developed into various interpretations.

The matter has become the focus of attention of members of the House Domestic Affairs Commission during a tour of various regions while in recess.

**Information Minister Returns Home From SRV**  
*BK0209130788 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[Text] The Vietnamese Government greatly appreciates the progress of the development program in Indonesia under President Suharto. Speaking to newsmen at Sukarno-Hatta Airport this evening upon his return from Vietnam, Information Minister Harmoko said that the Vietnamese Government even wants to learn from Indonesia's experiences. [Harmoko recording indistinct]

According to Minister Harmoko, Indonesia and Vietnam also agreed to exchange information so that information materials could be used to understand more deeply the development programs in each country, especially Vietnam. The Vietnamese Government hopes for the enhancement of freedom, peace, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

**Vietnam Wants To Buy Newsprint**  
*BK0609091988 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0600 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Vietnam wishes to purchase newsprint and radio receivers from Indonesia to be used by people living in rural areas of that country. Information Minister Harmoko said this at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this morning after he reported to President Suharto on the outcome of his recent visit to Vietnam.

Harmoko said that to fulfill Vietnam's wish, the head of state suggested that the ministers of industries and trade should be notified immediately so they can provide details for the sale of newsprint and radio receivers to the Vietnamese side.

Harmoko also reported on the scheduled meeting of nonaligned countries' news agencies in Jakarta from 28 September to 1 October. The meeting, which will be attended by 34 nonaligned news agencies, will discuss the development of an information exchange system among nonaligned countries.

The information minister also disclosed the plan to mark Radio Day on 11 September, which will stress the importance of information dissemination in rural areas.

**Laos**

**PRC Trade Delegation Holds Talks in Vientiane**  
*BK0709054488 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Somphavan Inthavong, deputy minister of foreign trade and economic relations, received a trade technical delegation of the PRC led by (Li Zhuzang), deputy head of the Trade Department under the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. The guest and the host exchanged views on the improvement of trade relations between the two countries in the future.

The Chinese trade delegation arrived in Vientiane on 3 September to discuss with the Lao side technical preparations aimed at trade cooperation between the two countries on the basis of last year's meeting between the Lao and Chinese deputy foreign ministers.

**New Thai Government Asked To Resume Talks**  
*BK0509045688 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Unattributed commentary: "Everyone is Looking Forward to Settlement of Lao-Thai Border Problem"]

[Text] Following the implementation of the cease-fire by troops of the two sides of Laos and Thailand, the tension arising from the border disputes in Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District eased, the strained relations between the two countries has gradually brightened, the Lao and Thai peoples along both sides of the Mekong River have started to travel to visit each other again as normally practiced in the past in accordance with the time-honored traditions of close neighborliness, and the exchange of goods and selling and buying activities between the two peoples have increased. The relaxation of the tension in the Lao-Thai relations is considered a basic, favorable factor paving the way for a harmonious settlement of various remaining basic problems.

In the recent past, two rounds of meetings and talks were held between government delegations of the two countries to discuss means to settle the border problem. But, no agreement has been reached yet. Since then, the talks have been suspended because the Thai side was busy with the elections. Now that the elections are over and the new government has been set up. His Excellency Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, new prime minister of Thailand, has also announced that he wants Indochina to be trading partners instead of war opponents. This is a good point that will pave the way for an ever more effective cooperation in the economic and social fields between the two countries. But, to achieve this concrete objective, the two sides must be sincere and together take the initiative in seeking correct, agreeable, and just ways and means to settle the disputes or certain points of disagreement before marching forward to new issues which need more cooperation in the next stage.

The major point at present remains the political settlement of the problem of the Lao-Thai border area in Na Bonoi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province. In view of this, it is appropriate for the new Thai Government to think about resuming talks aimed at seeking correct and proper concrete means to resolve all remaining problems. This is an issue that has been attentively awaited not only by the Lao and Thai peoples, but also the people in the rest of the world.

**Permanent Solution Urged**

*BK0309043588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 3 Sep 88*

[Feature: "The Time Has Come To Settle the Remaining Lao-Thai Border Problem"]

[Text] On the basis of the current general trend in the region and the common interests and urgent aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples for continuing expansion of the tradition of brotherly and neighborly relations which have existed since time immemorial, the people, both in Laos and Thailand, agree that the time has come to find a quick and permanent solution to the remaining Lao-Thai border problem in the area between Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District.

No one knows why Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila announced on the Voice of Free Asia Radio on 28 August that it would take some time to solve the remaining Lao-Thai border problem which he said was only a small matter. His statement indicates that he still clings to his rigid line of thinking and prefers confrontation as outlined in the last Prem government's foreign policy of maintaining tension along the Thai-Lao border so as to serve the warlord policy of foreign countries.

The border conflict in Boten District is not a small matter because it claimed lives of hundreds of beloved sons and nephews of the Lao and Thai peoples and caused much damage to the two countries. Suffice it to say that the attitude of Sitthi Sawetsila not only runs counter to the urgent aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples for brotherly and neighborly relations, but is also inhumane since he considers the loss of life a small matter. At the same time, Sitthi Sawetsila has also gone against Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of turning Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace.

Regarding Thai-Lao relations, M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, adviser to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, clearly noted that the structure of Lao-Thai relations which came into existence since the signing of the Thai-Lao and Lao-Thai joint communiques by General Kriangsak Chamanan and Kaysone Phomvihan in 1979 should be revived because it can serve as the foundation for the development of good-neighborly relations. M.R. Sukhumphan's opinion is quite rational. The two joint communiques stipulate that every problem relating to Lao-Thai relations must be solved through negotiations. For this reason, the border conflict in the area between Boten and Chat Trakan Districts must be settled quickly through sincere negotiations and on the basis of righteousness and fairness to both sides.

The personal intention of Sitthi Sawetsila to delay the settlement of the Lao-Thai border conflict in Boten District runs counter not only to the general trend and the Thai people's aspirations but also to the foreign policy presented to the Thai National Assembly by the government of Chatchai Chunhawan on 25 August. If

Sitthi Sawetsila continues to stubbornly cling to his erroneous attitude, he will be isolated in Thai political circles and undoubtedly face more furious denunciation from Thai public opinion than that he experienced during the last Prem government.

**Vientiane Function Held for SRV Experts**  
*BK0309103988 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT  
3 Sep 88*

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 (KPL)—The Department for Foreign Experts, attached to the Council of Ministers, yesterday held a function congratulating the Vietnamese experts on mission in Laos, on the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On behalf of the party and state of the Lao PDR, Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, head of the offices of the party CC and of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association expressed profound gratitude to the party, state and fraternal people of Vietnam for their valuable support and assistance towards the cause of the national construction in Laos.

The president of the association also wished the Vietnamese leadership and people greater success in their engagements in the all-round socioeconomic restructuring.

Present at the function were ministers and high ranking officials from the state institutions concerned. Also on hand was Dam Xuan Dung, economic and cultural representative of the SRV to Laos.

**Editorial Views 'Special Solidarity' With SRV**  
*BK0209072588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[PASASON 2 September editorial: "May the Fraternal Vietnamese People Score Great Successes in Their Renovation Task"]

[Text] Today we are joyously celebrating together with the fraternal Vietnamese people the 43d SRV national day.

Forty-three years ago, under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party led by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, imbued with a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm, the heroic Vietnamese people rose up together to seize administrative power throughout the country and to establish the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, opening a new era for the entire land of Vietnam—the era of independence, democracy, and socialism.

Over the past more than 40 years, traversing several decades of heroic struggle full of untold sacrifices and hardships, the fraternal Vietnamese people have written

the most brilliant pages in the annals of their nation by securely defending the North, liberating the South, reunifying the nation, and building and safeguarding their socialist country.

The heroic Vietnamese people are celebrating their national day this year amid an atmosphere in which they have implemented the all-round renovation program outlined at the Sixth CPV Congress to reorganize the production structure, modify management mechanisms, readjust organizations and cadres, implement the three major economic projects, and restore social order and state law, aimed at stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and creating conditions for national development in the years to come. Passing through one and a half years of persistent execution of the resolutions adopted at the Sixth CPV Congress, the fraternal Vietnamese people have scored numerous initial successes and drawn an invaluable lesson from the view in which people are regarded as being the foundations, witnesses, consultants, performers, and inspectors in effecting democratization in the life of a nation and in purifying the relations in society. Implementing a new socioeconomic policy and modifying management mechanisms so as to bring into full play hidden production potentials, a sense of taking the initiative and encouraging the creativity of the localities and grass roots, always lead to effecting a fundamental change with regard to the important factors in the socioeconomic life. Certain fundamental enterprises which have already been or are being introduced into the production process include the Tri An Hydroelectric Project and Electricity Generating Unit No 1 of the Ba Dinh Hydroelectric Project. Exploration for oil and natural gas has been efficiently pursued, and it is expected that production will surpass 700,000 metric tons this year and will reach 2.5 million metric tons by 1990.

In the agricultural field, floods and drought caused heavy damage to the 1987 production season. Nevertheless, the rice harvest in the past dry season increased by 700,000 metric tons compared to the previous year. Consumer goods industries have made progress. Thanks to the numerous forms of promotion, the family and privately-run economy has become more significant, thereby creating more jobs and earning more income for the working people and increasing the supply of essential products for society.

Nevertheless, economically and socially speaking, the fraternal Vietnamese people have still encountered numerous difficulties. Moreover, the struggle to overcome these difficulties has also run into numerous obstacles. The task of all-round renovation will still need a long time to be fulfilled. But the Lao people are fully convinced that with their appreciation of the teaching of the great President Ho Chi Minh, which says that no matter how easy a task may be, it cannot be fulfilled if the people are not ready and that no matter how difficult it may be, it will be successfully fulfilled if the people are ready; the heroic Vietnamese people will certainly and triumphantly overcome the above-mentioned difficulties.

The revolutionary causes of the Lao and Vietnamese peoples are always closely entwined. The two parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam have always cherished the Lao-Vietnamese relationship forged and nurtured by the beloved great leader President Ho Chi Minh. We pledge to strive to further enhance and make that relationship grow forever.

For several generations, the Lao and Vietnamese peoples as well as the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian peoples have been very close to one another. They have shared the same destiny. That is, they were faced with the same aggression from the same quarter and rose up to fight against common enemies. They have shared weal and woe. They have survived together and have scored victories and carried out national development and construction together. At present, they are firmly standing together in the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

The LPRP and the Lao Government and people have come to clearly see that it is now more important than ever for the Lao and Vietnamese peoples to strive harder to further strengthen the special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries—Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia—and our solidarity with the fraternal Cambodian people so as to raise higher the banner of national independence and socialism in this part of the world. We possess enough conditions and capabilities to help and support and to increase the might of each other. We are capable of marching forward majestically together. No enemies can ever obstruct our advance.

On this glorious occasion, the Lao party, government, and people throughout the country would like to express profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people for consistently and firmly rendering wholehearted support and assistance to our revolutionary cause on the basis of majestic Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Lao people wholeheartedly hail the outstanding achievements, spirit of gallant fighting, tradition of heroism, and brilliant spirit of proletarian internationalism of the fraternal Vietnamese people in giving effective assistance to the fraternal Cambodian people to extricate themselves from the hellish flame of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, thus allowing them to build a new vigorous, prosperous, and brilliant life in the Land of Angkor Wat.

On this auspicious occasion, the Lao people wish the heroic Vietnamese people under the capable and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh new and still greater victories in the cause of all-round renovation and in brilliantly translating into reality the 4th 5-Year State Plan, thereby making the SRV stronger with every passing day in the economic, cultural, social, and national defense fields, aimed at nobly contributing to the cause of peace, stability, and security in the Indochinese Peninsula, Southeast Asia, and the world.

## Briefs

### Hanoi Economic Delegation Visit

Vientiane, September 1 (KPL)—An economic delegation of Hanoi capital, the SRV, led by Le Van Kiet, member of the standing board of Hanoi Party Committee left here for home on August 30. Le Van Kiet who is also head of the Board for the Economic-Cultural Relations of Hanoi arrived here on August 23. During the stay here, the Vietnamese delegation had a meeting with Sithon Sibounheuang, member of the Standing Committee of Vientiane Prefecture, head of the Committee for the Economic and Cultural Cooperation of Vientiane capital. Both sides discussed the bilateral cooperation in the first half of this year as well as matters relating to the furtherance of the annual plan reached by both sides. [Text] [BK01091123 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 1 Sep 88]

### Philippines

#### Talks on U.S. AID Funds Use 'Bogged Down'

HK0309084188 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 3 Sep 88 p 25

[Text] The multi-billion-peso rural infrastructure program of the government stands to be derailed because its biggest source of funding, the United States Agency for International Development [USAID], wants a say in the implementation of the projects.

Between fiscal years 1980 and 1988, U.S. aid to the Philippines amounted to \$1.3 billion of which \$809 million went to the Economic Support Fund, \$244 million to development assistance, and \$293 million to commodity aid under U.S. Public Law [PL] 480. All proceeds, however, appear to have been used by the government for budget support.

Sources at the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) said yesterday new talks between Philippine and U.S. panels bogged down anew after a series of negotiations on the usage of the fund.

In latest talks, the sources said, the U.S. finally relented on the use of the money for budget support but on condition that the projects to be funded should have approval by the American panel.

The Philippine stand, according to NEDA sources, was for the use of the fund without American conditionalities, meaning the Philippine government should have full authority on how to administer the money.

The sources, however, said this was an improvement on the last impasse when the U.S. panel insisted that the money be used for specific projects contained in previous agreements signed by both governments.

For instance, the original agreement regarding the Economic Support Fund was for the money to be used by the Philippine government in projects that would directly benefit the communities near the two American bases in Subic and Angeles City.

The Philippines is also using proceeds from the PL 480 for budget support by selling commodity donations made by the U.S. government.

On top of the new American demand is the condition that the USAID be also allowed to audit the programs being financed under various development assistance agreement.

**Japanese Red Army Faction Expected in Manila**  
*HK0709083988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] The Commission on Immigration and Deportation [CID] has been alerted to stop the entry of seven members of the Japanese Red Army faction from North Korea. Based on intelligence reports received at the CID, the seven men will pose as tourists and come to Manila on their way to South Korea where they plan to sabotage the Seoul summer Olympics.

The CID has already released the names of the seven Japanese Red Army members to the press. Some of them were reportedly involved in the hijacking of a Japanese airliner in 1970.

**Thirty-Four Taiwanese Fishermen Arrested**  
*HK0609095988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] The Philippine Navy and Coast Guard arrested 34 Taiwanese fishermen who entered the country's waters near Aparri. The Taiwanese were on board six fishing boats when spotted by the Philippine Navy. Lieutenant Alsedito Alvarez, Coast Guard station commander, said that the Taiwanese are being detained at the Coast Guard station pending investigation and preparation of charges.

**Aquino Said Wary of Convening Security Council**  
*HK0709101588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT*  
*7 Sep 88*

[Text] Manila, Sept 7 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino says the opposition need not be represented in the Philippines' National Security Council (NSC) since it is free to make recommendations in congress or in public, the presidential palace announced Wednesday.

The NSC advises the chief executive on matters involving national security and in theory is convened whenever there is a national crisis.

"Certainly we would invite the opposition when the situation calls for it and when the appropriate time calls for it. For the time being, I find no necessity for that," Mrs. Aquino said.

"Whatever proposals they would like to have they can very well submit to us," she added in an interview with local reporters on Tuesday. The palace released the text to foreign news organizations Wednesday.

Vice President Salvador Laurel, who is a member of the NSC, has criticized Mrs. Aquino for not convening the body. When he joined the opposition last month, he accused the president of excluding him from policy-making.

Mrs. Aquino said "there will be time enough" to consult the opposition regarding the fate of U.S. military bases in the Philippines since continuing bilateral talks on the facilities only concern the last two years of the agreement, which expires in 1991.

"We are not talking beyond 1991. I think we all know that whatever treaty will be signed will need the ratification of our senate," said Mrs. Aquino, whose position is to keep her options open on the bases after 1991.

She noted that "even now, the opposition is already saying categorically what it stands for."

The right-wing coalition Union for National Action [UNA], headed by Mr. Laurel, said in August it supported retention of U.S. Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base for as long as they were needed for regional and national security.

Mr. Laurel told a group of businessmen here Wednesday that the UNA nevertheless wanted new provisions inserted in any treaty, including an "automatic retaliation clause."

He did not give details about the retaliation clause but observers said it was similar to Washington's agreement with NATO countries in which the United States guarantees to come to the defense of an ally under attack.

He said the bases could save the country from military expenditures so Manila could concentrate on economic recovery in the same way Japan did after World War II when it was demilitarized by the United States.

Mr. Laurel on Wednesday accused Mrs. Aquino and her family of corruption, and called for an independent body to investigate.

He said reports that Mrs. Aquino's relatives were seeking to recover firms that were stripped from them after then-president Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law in 1972 were a "glaring case of graft and corruption that has reached the highest levels."

Speaking before a civic group, Mr. Laurel accused Mrs. Aquino's brother-in-law Ricardo Lopa and her brother, Congressman Jose Cojuangco, of using political pressure to gain control of 39 firms, valued at 130 million pesos (6.13 million dollars.)

The companies were taken over by Mr. Marcos' brother-in-law Benjamin Romualdez during martial law.

Mr. Lopa has admitted he was seeking to regain some of these firms, but denied any wrongdoing, saying he only wanted what was wrongfully taken from him.

Mrs. Aquino has said she was satisfied with Mr. Lopa's explanation.

Mr. Laurel has said these actions were illegal and called for the formation of an independent 'People's Council' to probe the alleged anomalies.

He said the firms sought by Mr. Lopa should have been sequestered by the government.

Emanuel Soriano, the president's national security adviser, indicated on Wednesday that the presence of Mr. Laurel was preventing Mrs. Aquino from convening the NSC.

"The composition (of the NSC) is a cause of concern," Mr. Soriano said at a senate hearing when asked by a senator whether the presence of Mr. Laurel has discouraged Mrs. Aquino from convening the body.

One senator, who asked not to be named, later told reporters Mrs. Aquino apparently feared that Mr. Laurel might reveal important state secrets if she convenes the NSC and the vice president gains access to sensitive information.

Mr. Soriano said he had "on occasion" suggested to Mrs. Aquino that the body be convened, but she has not yet moved to do so.

**Newspaper Interviews President Aquino**  
*HK0509130088 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
(PHILIPPINE PANORAMA) in English 4 Sep 88  
pp 6-9, 25*

[“Excerpts” of PANORAMA interview with President Corazon C. Aquino after her completion of 30 months of office; conducted in the Malacanang guesthouse—date not given]

[Text] PANORAMA: To what extent do Ninoy's ideas and ideals still influence you?

AQUINO: We shared many ideas and principles, among them our common desire to improve the life of all Filipinos. If you recall in the recent documentary "Ninoy, The Heart and The Soul" he said he was no

longer obsessed with the idea of becoming president when he returned to the country. Well, in my case I never thought or dreamed or wanted to become president.

But I decided long ago, when I accepted the draft, that I would devote all my efforts and really consecrate myself to the service of the nation.

The influence of Ninoy is still with me, strongly felt. After living with him for 28 years, I think it would be impossible to disassociate myself from him.

PANORAMA: How do you read the present political alignments?

AQUINO: I myself am not aligned, but I am not apolitical.

After the last elections, I had hoped that I and all the leaders of this country could now concentrate on economic recovery and nation-building, and I was hoping that we could delay or postpone these political activities to as far or as near as 1992 as possible.

I suppose that since I am a non-traditional politician, maybe I do not place a great importance on these political alignments like the traditional politicians. But in my particular case, I really believe that I should continue my present goal to unify as many of our political forces as possible. That is why I have chosen not to affiliate or identify myself with any particular party.

PANORAMA: Is this why you keep on saying you will no longer run even at the risk of being called a political lame duck president?

AQUINO: First of all, as I have said before, being president was never one of my ambitions. And I believe that again, I was just meant for this one term, which I refer to as a "transition from the dictatorship of before to a complete or full democracy." While it is true we have restored the political components of a democracy, we are still lagging behind in giving economic freedom to our people.

I think I would be a political lame duck president if my credibility sank to such low depths or if my support or endorsement of any particular person is thought of as a negative factor. But I don't think that my belonging to any political party will enhance or contribute to my strength. I think the people voted for me because the majority felt they could identify with me. I did not belong to any particular group but I did belong to the people.

PANORAMA: What is your relationship now with the military?

AQUINO: Certainly it has improved since my first days or few months in office, the fact that I know more of them now, whereas I started out hardly knowing anybody and it has also worked both ways. The military knows me better now, and they understand me better. They have also seen that I am very interested in trying to bring the civilian and military together, and I think they have also realized that I am sincere in my efforts to uplift the living conditions of all Filipinos, including them.

You know, it was, of course, doubly difficult to be accepted by the military being a woman, but I think it really wasn't just one's sex, but more important, their perception of my sincerity and integrity.

PANORAMA: What is your view on decentralization?

AQUINO: We want to strengthen the Regional Development Councils [RDC] and we feel that this is one of the best ways to effect decentralization.

We believe that those in the councils, governors and mayors, are in the best position to identify their priority needs and they would be in a position to monitor the on-going government projects in their areas.

Take Cebu, an amazing and admirable province. I believe as Gov Osmena told me, that it should not only be the government that should be credited for its outstanding performance, more important, it should be credited also to the private sector which has been so enterprising and which has really worked together as a unit in order to effect all these changes.

Now we have four provinces as pilot projects—Laguna, Tarlac, Davao Del Norte and Negros Occidental. Gem Carague is working out ways and means whereby we can implement more speedily government projects there and also to show other provinces their success in doing things. Like combatting insurgency, collecting more taxes and things like that. We're looking for success stories in probably a year's time.

I also want the RDCs to encourage barangay folk to be actively involved in projects that will benefit them. Like contributing their labor to the multi-purpose road projects for them.

PANORAMA: Who are your close advisers today? Are they still the same ones you had two and a half years ago?

AQUINO: First, to a great extent, many of those who started out with me as my advisers are still there. Now, I have taken in more advisers and I guess you would say that where a certain problem is concerned, I would call in people who I believe will be more knowledgeable and who could be in the best position to advise me on that matter.

PANORAMA: So you have expanded your horizons...

AQUINO: Very definitely so. Some of the people advising me now, I did not even know at the beginning of my term. They came after I was a year in office.

It is inaccurate for some people to say that I have a "closed group" of advisers. Of course I cannot announce who my advisers are...

Some people say that I am too trusting. I feel it is better that way. I would rather, like Ninoy, err on the side of trusting too many rather than placing a wall between me and the people I believe can help me.

Maybe before, when I was just a housewife concerned about only my family, I would be more cautious about reaching out to people.

But there I am now, the leader of this nation, I really have to reach out to other people because the problems are so many and so difficult that I really need more people helping me.

PANORAMA: Do these include past political enemies?

AQUINO: I said, some of these people I seek advice from I did not even know a year ago.

PANORAMA: How are your speeches prepared?

AQUINO: I would like to clarify or add to what people think about how my speeches are prepared.

There are many people who prepare drafts of my speeches. When it concerns health for example, then naturally I call on Sec. Bengzon and his department to prepare my speech for me. Teddy Boy Locsin goes over it and puts it in a style identified with me. But almost all my major policy speeches have been prepared by the department most concerned. Take, for example, my visits abroad. The Department of Foreign Affairs prepares not only my speeches; they are in charge of briefing me not only on officials I will meet and talk to but on everything about my host country.

What Teddy Boy writes in his column is his alone and he does not represent any department of government.

I do not need anybody to talk for me if I am angry with anyone. If I am angry with anyone I will say so myself.

I do not believe in just being angry. When I am angry, it is for the purpose of calling the attention of someone who I believe is not living up to the expectations of people and myself. Like when I visited Samar and learned about the delay in the construction of school-houses. I took to task the people behind the delays.

I have not asked anybody who writes a column to say something for me. The most I have ever done is, when I felt that there were (cases of) inaccurate reporting, I called the attention of that person. But lately, I don't even do that.

What I have to say, I will say on my own. I do not need anybody to say it for me. At this point anyway, I hope our people will finally understand that definitely, I am my own person and I don't need anybody to speak up for me.

PANORAMA: Some people are wondering—with all these coup rumors, Sodom and Gomorrah, does it ever get to be too lonely at the top?

AQUINO: Of course it gets lonely. I have reached that stage where I believe that I am called upon to give it all I've got and to really devote myself and consecrate myself to the service of the nation. Inspite of all of this, there are still my detractors who just cannot find any good in me and find everything bad. Even before, when I was not President, I realized we are in this world and we can't please everybody at any given point.

However, I don't think that is what we were put in this world for, in order to please everybody. Not even Jesus Christ was able to please everybody and he was God. Who are we, ordinary human beings to think we can get a 100-percent approval. But of course it is necessary to get majority approval. To be a leader you must get majority approval, otherwise, you are not a leader. But that is not the end-all or be-all of everything. At night I think to myself, "Okay, I've done what I believed I should," there are still so many problems, and I think. "Okay, I will call in so and so to discuss a particular problem in the morning."

But I will not worry needlessly because there is a problem staring at me in the face. If there is something I can do, that very night, sure I will do it. I will call and instruct the people to do something about it. Like in the case of August 28 and the November "God Save the Queen" attempt, I really did not sleep then. But then, I cannot be not sleeping every night; I will be useless. So I do everything that it is possible, and the rest I leave to God. I am very fortunate in that I have received the grace of faith and I have absolute faith in God as I have faith in the Filipino people.

Also I was telling Teddyman Benigno I do get nervous, but I don't allow these things to get the better of me and maybe I am blessed that I am not a person easily rattled or overwhelmed.

Even with my children, I would talk to them, give them a spanking with a rubber slipper. I never believed in using strong language or using harsh words. I always tried my best to tell my children exactly what was expected of them. I would punish them if they were not behaving. Up to this day they have never heard me use "puneta" [son of a bitch] or words like that. That is not

part of my vocabulary. I have cautioned my children against using words like that. I feel we shouldn't allow ourselves to use certain words just because they are popular. I think we should try to uphold whatever good breeding we have. Besides, I have another way of getting angry. When I don't talk to you anymore, then you should worry. When I am very formal, then you better improve.

I call in somebody and say, "Look, there are reports about you. What do you say." I express my concern about an improvement and change.

PANORAMA: You stated before that the government should find ways to fill the gap between what the U.S. panel is willing to give and what the Philippine government wants. Were you thinking of the Mini-Marshall Plan then?

AQUINO: No, no, no. In fact I said before that the review of the U.S. military bases or the compensation being contemplated with the bases will not have anything at all to do with the Philippine aid plan being talked about. The bases concern only the United States and the Philippines. The Philippine aid plan will hopefully entail the cooperation of many potential donor countries.

These two things have to be treated separately.

PANORAMA: What did you hope to accomplish in Brunei?

AQUINO: Basically, it is a goodwill trip, and as in the case of our other ASEAN neighbors, it was "getting to know them better."

We all know that when heads of governments or states know each other well and have good relationships, it becomes much easier for them to help other other.

Local businessmen will accompany me on this trip. Some are already doing business in Brunei. The others hope to invite investors here.

PANORAMA: Your administration has produced competent and honest public officials like Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago and now Solicitor General Frank Chavez. And yet there is this perception that you have been doing nothing about graft and corruption.

AQUINO: Graft and corruption has been in our country for a long, long time. Its not as if they suddenly sprouted overnight or they're something new. So while we have these honest officials, I guess on the lower levels they're still there. This is something we will have to work out and it will take sometime before we can weed out all the undesirables. But we will never stop trying.

PANORAMA: What are the two most important lessons you have learned in your presidency?

AQUINO: Before, when I was just a candidate, I was asked how I thought an ordinary housewife like me would be able to run the government. I replied that I felt sure that I would be able to get 50 honest and qualified men and women to help me run the government.

These past two years, I have learned that while I still consider these virtues as desirable, there is a third quality that should be present—the ability to work as part of the team.

They must be able to relate well to the rest of the Cabinet and the government officials because one can be very honest and competent but if one cannot relate well to the rest of the team, then that person is really not of great value to the government or me.

The second is that I have also learned to try to reach out to as many sectors as possible. That I should not confine myself to one particular group. I should try, and this is what I am doing, I should try to divide my time among as many sectors as possible so I would constantly be getting a real "feel" of the people's concerns and of the people's thoughts.

PANORAMA: How do you react to criticisms now?

AQUINO: I don't mind it so much anymore. I would like to emphasize though that criticisms hit me bad when the person who criticizes is someone I admire very much and respect. Criticisms coming from people who were never identified with me or supported me really don't bother me that much. So, it is not just the criticisms but the person giving them which has a direct effect on me.

PANORAMA: Like Chino Roces?

AQUINO: Yes, in a sense it did hurt me. I felt he, being one of my closest friends—and he supported me all the way—could have done it privately...but we've talked since that time and that's over and done with. Anyway, I'm a person who doesn't get very angry for very long especially to people who have been very kind to me.

**Honasan Sighted; Fake U.S. Money Circulating**  
*HK30309021588 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[Text] Fugitive ex-Army Lieutenant Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan visited his family at the industrial valley subdivision in Marikina, Metro Manila last August 22. This according to an intelligence report submitted to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa.

The report said Honasan stayed at his house for only a few minutes and immediately drove off toward Marikina town proper on board a dark-colored car. This was the first reported visit of Honasan to his family since he

escaped from his prison ship last April 2, together with some of his Navy guards. Except for one guard, the rest have been recaptured by the military.

Meanwhile, the military yesterday [2 September] warned the public against fake U.S. \$20 bills being circulated, allegedly by followers of renegade officers Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel and Major Reynaldo Cabauatan, to sabotage the economy.

NCRDC [National Capital Region Defense Command] chief Brigadier General Rodolfo Biazon issued the warning following the seizure of 10 bogus U.S. \$20 bills from suspects identified with the two fugitive officers. Biazon also said another suspect surrendered two fake U.S. \$20 bills a few days before President Aquino went to Brunei last Monday. However, he declined to identify the two suspects who are under military custody, saying that it might jeopardize ongoing operations.

Biazon said the bogus U.S. \$20 bills could easily be identified because of poor printing and the quality of paper used. Another thing, he said, is that they have the same serial numbers.

**Military Denies Recruiting Civilian Vigilantes**  
*HK3008094788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 30*

[Text] The military has denied reports that they have been recruiting civilians by force to participate in a new vigilante group. Army Chief Major General Mariano Adalem said the group being referred to is the Bantay Bayan [Civilian Volunteer Group]. The Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace made the allegation. Adalem said that the Bantay Bayan was established a year ago in Surigao, and that it was set up by the citizens on their own initiative, with the motive of fighting the guerrillas.

**Bodies Dug Up From 'Killing Fields' in Baybay**  
*BK0609042588 Manila PNA in English 0328 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Manila, Sept. 6 (OANA/PNA)—Soldiers have dug up 18 bodies from what could be the biggest "killing fields" of the communist New People's Army (NPA) in Baybay municipality (630 kms southeast of Manila) in Leyte Province.

Baybay residents told military authorities that some 400 people were reported missing and believed killed and buried in shallow mass graves there by NPA rebels over the past year. They said they are willing to help the military locate the mass graves.

Maj.Gen. Ramon E. Montano, Philippine Constabulary (PC) chief and Director General of Integrated National Police (INP), said 20,000 volunteer members of an anti-communist vigilante group called Puerza Masa. (People Power) have declared an open war against the NPA.

Its members, including some former rebels, led PC troops in locating one such mass grave where 18 bodies were dug up over the weekend. The victims were believed liquidated by NPA rebels for their refusal to cooperate with the communist movement.

The bodies were buried last Saturday [3 September] following a funeral procession and indignation rally attended by General Montano, according to PC spokesman Lt. Col. Cresencio Maralit.

The military top brass also received last Saturday the formal surrender of some 200 NPA rebels and sympathizers who once collaborated with the guerrillas in gaining control over many barangays (villages) in the municipality.

Baybay residents identified a certain Boy Alogabato Ka Lendy as responsible for the abduction and killing of civilians who failed to pay revolutionary taxes to the rebels.

**Unionists Disappear in Pampanga; Police on Alert**  
*BK0509112988 Quezon City RPN 9 Television  
in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Police and military units in Pampanga have been placed on red alert. This developed after 10 militant labor leaders in Pampanga were reported missing over the weekend. Published reports say human rights groups in Angeles City reported that the 10 missing were their colleagues. Two were identified as (Rene Quieros) and (Simplicio Anido).

The reports said cause-oriented groups in Angeles City were suspecting vigilantes behind the disappearance. Military sources, however, thought the missing union officials could have been victims of an alleged struggle between NPA surrenderees and [words indistinct] members of the old Communist Party.

**Counterinsurgency Said Harming Tribal Communities**  
*HK0109061188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 1 Sep 88 p 8*

[By correspondent Julie Javellana]

[Text] The "trigger-happy response" of the Aquino Government to the communist insurgency has worsened the plight of tribal Filipinos who are caught in the crossfire, cause-oriented groups have charged.

Military operations against the rebels have also been directed against tribal communities suspected of harboring the guerrillas, a policy "reminiscent of the deposed Marcos regime," they said.

Tony Lumandong, deputy secretary general of the Kali-punan ng Mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (Kamp) [Union of Philippine Tribal Groups], and Mercie Ferrer, secretary general of the Tunay na Alyansa ng Bayan Alay sa mga Katutubo (Tabak) [Genuine People's Alliance for Tribal Groups], said in a press conference on Tuesday counter insurgency campaigns directed against the tribes are exemplified by the plight of the Higaonons in the mountains of the Agusan and Surigao provinces.

Ferrer, who headed a factfinding mission to that retreat on Aug. 1-15, briefed newsmen on the results of the mission.

The mission was organized by the Surigao-Augsan Human Rights Development Inc. at the request of 10 Higaonon datus. It was composed of the Kamp, the Tabak, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP) and the Ecumenical Commission for Displaced Families and Communities (ECDFC).

Lumandong, who belongs to the tribe, said that the military had suspected the Higaonon territory of being an NPA stronghold and had launched extensive military operations in the area.

He said the military operations included "massive aerial and ground operations by the 2/4 Army Brigade of the 30th Infantry Battalion and Special Operations Groups."

Some 250 Higaonon families have fled their homes and taken refuge in the forests of Buenavista, Agusan del Norte, as a result of the attacks, the mission said.

A food blockade has now been set up by the military to control the Higaonons' access to food and medical supplies, the mission claimed.

Ferrer said team members themselves were accused by the military of bringing in medical and food supplies not for the Higaonons but for NPA rebels supposedly holed up in those mountains.

Since human flow is also now being restricted by the military, it took some time before the factfinding team was able to enter the area concerned, he said.

Water was also withheld from the team by soldiers controlling the passage of food and medicine into Higaonon territory.

The fact-finding mission made the following recommendations to the national government:

That all military operations in the area be discontinued. This includes dismantling of food blockades since the Higaonons are now surviving on whatever rootcrop they can dig out of the ground.

That all logging operations in the Agusan and Surigao provinces be halted, since the Higaonons' right to their ancestral domain is being violated by logging companies.

That the government give special attention to the tribesmen's health and educational needs.

### Thailand

#### **Phong Sarasin Designated Acting Premier** *BK0709023188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English* *7 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin would serve as the country's first acting premier if Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan were unable to perform his duties, the Cabinet ruled yesterday.

The other two deputy premiers who would be next in line to assume the responsibility are Phichai Rattakun and Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan.

The Cabinet yesterday also agreed to extend Niyom Purakham's term as secretary-general of the National Statistics Office for another year starting on October 1.

#### **Laos Envoy Comments on New Thai Trade Policy** *BK0509005688 Bangkok THE NATION in English* *5 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] Laos welcomes the Chatchai Government's policy to promote trade with Indochina but would prefer medium-scale Thai investments in the rural areas of the land-locked country, according to Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong.

Khamphan said Laos has learned a lesson from Thailand where investments tend to concentrate in the central region, especially in and around Bangkok, causing rural migration and subsequent rural problems.

But the Laotian envoy admitted his country still needs modern infrastructure to attract foreign investment to rural areas.

For the time being, the Laotian government will be selective in allowing foreign money into major cities, he said.

Khamphan said the Laotian government gives four areas top investment priority—agriculture, transportation, export-oriented industries and hydro-electric power.

Khamphan was a speaker at a seminar on the northeastern economy held jointly by Surin Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand and THAN SETTHAKIT business newspaper in Surin over the weekend.

The envoy, who is also accredited to other ASEAN countries, said he hoped that more Thai-Laotian trade would reduce border friction between the two countries "thus turning the Mekong River into a genuine river of peace."

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has announced that his government will promote more trade between Thailand and Indochina. There have already been small-scale Thai trade and investment in Laos.

As a land-locked country, Laos has to import and export goods through Thailand.

In the first six months of this year, the value of Thai-Laotian trade was Bt [baht] 684 million—an increased of 82 percent from the same period last year. Of the total, Bt485.6 million was in export and Bt198.4 million in import.

Without any more serious border conflicts, the trade value is expected to reach Bt1.25 billion by the end of the year, according to figures released at the seminar.

#### **Official Assesses Vietnam's Diplomatic Efforts** *BK0609005088 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English* *6 Sep 88 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Vietnam has scored a number of diplomatic points in recent months, including making Thailand appear part of the Kampuchean conflict, a Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

The official said some of the achievements would be discussed during the visit of Deputy Chinese Foreign Minister Lui Su Qing, who arrives tonight for talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila tomorrow.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi and the Chinese deputy minister are expected to spend the whole day in talks tomorrow.

Mr Lui, an expert on Asian affairs, is also expected to brief ministry officials on the Sino-Soviet talks on Kampuchea that ended last week.

The official cited meetings between Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen as one achievement, and the split in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as another.

Vietnam has made the Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM] appear a meeting between Indochina and ASEAN, the official said.

Hanoi has repeatedly urged the three Indochinese states and ASEAN to meet to resolve the Kampuchean conflict—a proposal ASEAN has repeatedly rejected.

Not all ASEAN states attended JIM. Indonesia hosted the meeting while Thailand attended as an observer but left before the meeting ended.

JIM boosted the credibility of Hun Sen, the official said, and made Thailand look as if it is part of the conflict.

Vietnam has repeatedly urged that Thailand discuss the conflict with that country, the official said.

Thailand has consistently rejected holding such talks, saying it is neither directly involved nor did it cause the conflict (like Vietnam) but is affected by the problem, namely the influx of land and boat refugees.

Hanoi has tried to separate bilateral issues with Thailand and the Kampuchean issue, the official said, referring to Hanoi's offer for increased trade ties following Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's earlier statement of wanting to turn Indochina into a "marketplace" rather than a "battlefield".

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently proposed to Maj-Gen Chatchai that Vietnam send a delegation to Bangkok for trade talks.

Another Vietnamese achievement, the official said, was to link the troop withdrawal promised by 1990 without preconditions, with the cessation of arms supplies to resistance combatants, particularly Chinese arms to the Khmer Rouge.

"They have created an impression the withdrawal will occur for sure," while at the same time refocussed attention on the elimination of the Khmer Rouge, the official said.

The Chinese believe the Vietnamese have adopted a more hard-line stance, the official said, and they seem reluctant to talk about their unconditional withdrawal by 1990 but have linked the withdrawal with the cessation of arms—an indirect refocussing on the Khmer Rouge.

"The Vietnamese are trying to neutralise Thailand," the official said.

**Editorial Views Trade With SRV, Cambodia Issue**  
*BK030902688 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*5 Sep 88 p 6*

[BANGKOK POST Editorial: "Pros and Cons of Vietnam trade"]

[Text] Perhaps we should feel encouraged by all the talk about trade with Vietnam since commerce has always been the forerunner of greater understanding and better relations. If any country needs trade more than others it must be Vietnam which has had its economy devastated by the war against the French, the war between the North and the South, the war against the Americans and the

invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. It has been isolated because of its efforts to subjugate Kampuchea, except in cases where humanitarian aid has to be provided to save lives.

Hanoi can contribute considerably to lifting of the isolation that it has brought upon itself. The announcement of an intention to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea was a good start. What should now happen to regain international confidence and trust is to make the pledge come true, permitting the Khmer people to elect their own system of government and also their own rulers and making possible a guarantee by the major powers to protect the independence and neutrality of Kampuchea.

When that is done, it will not only be Thailand but also the rest of the world which will respond to appeals for economic cooperation with, and technical assistance to, Vietnam to help the country from the ravages of all the wars following the end of the second world war. In the hope that Vietnam will eventually—sooner rather than later—make itself acceptable to the international community, many businessmen in Thailand are already planning to move into Vietnam to conduct trade, hopefully with governmental blessing resulting from positive statements by the Prime Minister and other top officials.

While we all look forward to the reopening of commercial and other economic relations with Vietnam since some of our erstwhile ASEAN partners are directly or indirectly dealing with the Vietnamese, we have to maintain our vigilance over Vietnam's actions to observe whether their deeds correspond with their words. If Vietnam does not withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, those troops can still be considered a potential threat to Thailand's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Any trade which strengthens Vietnam's economy could facilitate Hanoi's capability to retain its occupation forces in Kampuchea, and in time the occupation might be accepted as a fait accompli.

Let us offer trade as a carrot but let us not let trade defeat the objective of getting Vietnam's occupation forces out of Kampuchea—forces that while they remain there remain a potential threat to this country. The opening of trade with Vietnam now would legitimise trade by other countries, particularly Japan, with Vietnam—and the Vietnamese occupation will lose its validity as an issue for the United Nations. We could then only pray that either the Vietnamese will be happy to consider the Thai-Kampuchea border as the final border for its territorial ambitions or our forces will have the manpower and the equipment to prevent or stop the Vietnamese troops from crossing that border.

**Paper Views 'Turmoil' in Air Force**  
*BK0309020188 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*3 Sep 88 p 4*

[By BANGKOK POST military analysts]

[Text] The Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] is in more turmoil than at any other time in its more than 70 years in existence as a separate military force in Thailand.

After a long period of infighting, bickering and jockeying for power, the RTAF, which was once a very cohesive fighting force, is now in a state in which crucial and unanimous decisions can no longer be made by the upper echelon.

The deep-seated trouble in the Air Force surfaced in the media again within this couple of weeks when it was rumoured that the RTAF Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, was to be transferred to the Supreme Command along with some members of his clique in the RTAF.

It is clear to all observers that the Kaset clique has been at loggerheads with the RTAF chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat Aphichari ever since ACM Woranat unexpectedly assumed the Commander-in-Chief post in October last year.

ACM Woranat was named RTAF Commander-in-Chief in September, 1987, in a surprise reshuffle announcement, instead of ACM Kaset, who had actually been nominated for the top RTAF post by the out-going RTAF chief ACM Phraphan Thupatemi.

At that time a row of sorts also erupted as ACM Phraphan came out to publicly condemn the change made to his proposal list as well as to directly take the then Defence Minister ACM Phaniang Kantarat to task for allegedly instigating the change. However, observers believed that it was former Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon himself who ordered the last minute change after having heard reports of wrongdoing allegedly perpetrated by ACM Kaset and his clique. Since then ACM Woranat in effect was living and working under the lurking shadow of ACM Kaset's clique which could undoubtedly undermine his position as well as his routine duty.

Therefore, it came as no surprise to observers when a report surfaced that ACM Kaset and a few members of his clique would be transferred out of the RTAF, effectively putting an end to the smouldering hostility toward ACM Woranat's tenure.

In actuality, the trouble at the Air Force did not rear its head just late last year when the reshuffle took place. It all began when ACM Phraphan Thupatemi came to power after the sudden demise of the late RTAF Commander-in-Chief [C-in-C] ACM Thaklaeo Sasinwon during an official visit to Malaysia on March 18, 1983.

After the death of ACM Thaklaeo, ACM Phraphan managed to jockey into the top RTAF position, reportedly with not inconsiderable help from former classmate and ex-Army C-in-C and Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, from his previous post of Deputy C-in-C, thus breaking an unwritten RTAF tradition of promoting the Chief-of-Staff to the C-in-C post.

At the most recent [reshuffles], ACM Phaniang and ACM Daklaew were promoted to the post of RTAF C-in-C after they attained the position of Chief-of-Staff.

After assuming the top RTAF job, one of ACM Phraphan's top priorities was to implement a policy which would push graduates of the RTAF Academy (AFA) Class 1 to the top echelons by the time of his retirement in 1987.

Being a graduate of Pre-Army Academy Class 5, ACM Phraphan's plan effectively cleared from the RTAF corridor of power graduates of Pre-Army Academy Classes 6 and 7 then still remaining in the Air Force. This is partly because of ACM Phraphan's relatively young age when compared to those who came after him in Classes 6 and 7.

Among those relegated to limbo under ACM Phraphan's plan was the then Chief-of-Staff ACM Arun Phromthep (Pre-Army cadet Class 6) who was a relatively young and brilliant protege of the late ACM Thaklaeo. ACM Arun was first relegated to a less active position of Assistant C-in-C right after ACM Phraphan took ACM Thaklaeo's place, before being transferred all the way to become the Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff less than a year later.

And as observers know, ACM Kaset has always been the favourite and heir apparent of ACM Phraphan among all prominent AFA 1 graduates which also include Chief-of-Staff ACM Kan Phimantrip as well as C-in-C ACM Woranat Aphichari.

Therefore, when ACM Phraphan retired when he reached the compulsory retirement age of 60 last year, the AFA 1 graduates did indeed come to power, albeit the wrong person other than the one ACM Phraphan had in mind.

But now the monster that ACM Phraphan has created will continue to rampage since now that the comparatively young AFA 1 graduates are in power, it would mean that the AFA 2, AFA 3 and AFA 4 graduates will have no chance to reach the top RTAF echelon by the time the AFA 1 powerhouses reach their retirement age.

And while the AFA 2, AFA 3 and AFA 4 men are finding out that they are losing authority by the day because of the situation imposed upon them, the younger AFA 5 graduates now find themselves in line for all the top jobs and have generally begun to act suitably belligerent towards their "older brothers."

And that is the background of the turmoil the RTAF now finds itself in.

After it was reported that at least ACM Kaset and perhaps ACM Kan would be hustled out of the RTAF in the up-coming reshuffle move, there has been intense lobbying among officers who suspect that they will be affected.

It has even been reported that a large number of Air Force officers signed a petition addressed to Army Commander-in-Chief and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchayut, asking him to sack ACM Woranat "to arrest the divisiveness now rampant in the RTAF." At the same time, ACM Kaset has not been mincing his words when talking to the Press pointing out the "inappropriation" [as published] and the danger of the reported move to send him to "purgatory."

However, observers pointed out that ACM Kaset was himself once instrumental, during ACM Phraphan's time, in sending a lot of more senior officers to such purgatory in a bid to move up to where he is today.

Observers noted that ACM Kaset can afford to be very aggressive as opposed to ACM Woranat, because he has many close friends among Chulachomklao Academy Class 5 Army officers, especially Assistant Army C-in-C Gen Suchinda Khraprayun—while ACM Woranat has always been known as a reclusive devout Buddhist who takes his job seriously.

Gen Chawalit has reportedly asked the feuding parties to work out a compromise solution, at which ACM Kaset reportedly suggested that ACM Woranat stay in office for two years, followed by ACM Kaset for two years and wrapped up by ACM Kan for two years, by which time all three would have reached retirement age at the same time, give or take a year.

The Kaset clique allegedly further demanded that ACM Woranat sign a pre-dated resignation letter for this compromise solution to work.

However, observers believe that ACM Woranat could never agree to such a "compromise" because: first, ACM Woranat would have only one year left in his two-year "term"; second, ACM Woranat would be in a position worse than a lame duck chief if word of this agreement reached his subordinates as it certainly would; third, as the Commander-in-Chief, it would be a grave dishonour if ACM Woranat accepted such a demeaning compromise.

Putting anyone in ACM Woranat's shoes, it can be seen clearly that he does not have very much choice in this matter. It would have to be make-or-break in order for him to be able to effectively assert his command on this fractious force.

A knowledgeable military source said that ACM Woranat in fact has one other option. And that is to announce that he will resign after two more years in office. But upon his resignation he would hand over the reins to an AFA 2 officer instead of one from the Kaset clique.

With this scenario, ACM Woranat would not only emerge as a true hero among his "younger brothers," but would also become known as the person who made a great sacrifice in a bid to end the strife.

While it is expected that Gen Chawalit will not directly intervene in this feud to preserve his neutrality, if this latest effort on the part of ACM Woranat is not successful, the RTAF will be in for an even more tumultuous time in which all Air Force brass will have no time to work in defending their country, but instead will be busy defending their own interests.

**Footnote:** A senior military source told the POST very recently that ACM Kaset will most likely be named Deputy Supreme Commander in the upcoming reshuffle, effectively shunting him from the Air Force, because ACM Kaset is not RTAF "Commander-in-Chief material."

To follow him out of the Air Force will be his "right-hand man" Assistant C-in-C for Operations AM [Air Marshall] Anan Kalintha, who is likely to be moved to the Office of Permanent Secretary for Defence while a few other senior RTAF officers will also be transferred out.

But being somewhat a moderate who has been trying to mediate between the two factions, ACM Kan is expected to remain in the Air Force but will be moved from the Chief-of-Staff post to the Deputy C-in-C slot to be vacated by ACM Kaset.

The senior military source said the reshuffle would be necessary and it should not be considered as something out of the ordinary because it was a normal and natural move for a force commander to consolidate his power so as to be effective in his command.

**General Reports Establishment of Army Corps**  
*BR/0509040008 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] An Army corps, newly established within the 2d Army Region, will be a unit of high capacity for duties both in peacetime and in time of war. The establishment of the corps is in line with the Army's policy of trimming manpower and weapons. Lieutenant General Issaraphong Nunphakdi, commander of the 2d Army Region, outlined the major role of the new corps to public relations officials in Nakhon Ratchasima as follows:

[Begin Issaraphong recording] The new corps will have both a commander and a staff. It will have a clerical section as well as security officials in charge of the headquarters. It will have everything as usual concerning structure, but it will be compact in size and of high efficiency. The setup has been planned by Army Chief and Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchayut for operations both in peacetime and wartime. In peacetime, the corps will be very useful in development work. It will be like the head which controls the staff in development work. In time of war, it will be the head controlling the staff in the task of national defense.

In fact, we have several significant units at the division level. We have several divisions in the 2d Army Region, and therefore we need commanders of high caliber to help each other in doing our work. Thus, with the approval of Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, we have established the army corps. Instead of setting up an additional regional army, which might be called the 2d army region of the upper or lower area, we will simply have the army corps. This is smaller because the corps will have only the command staff. [end recording]

**'Bandits' Torch Three Schools in Pattani**  
*BK0609005388 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*6 Sep 88 p 1*

[Text] Pattani—Separatists torched three schools and a police booth late on Sunday night and early yesterday morning.

Police said the attacks were well coordinated and involved the use of rice sacks soaked in petrol.

The first attack took place at 11.00 p.m. at the police booth in Ban Koh-morgaeng, and three hours later the Ban Klong Khut school in Nong Chik district was ablaze.

The school, 1 km from the district police station, was badly damaged but villagers and a fire engine managed to bring the blaze under control.

Police said the Ban Pa Mai school in Mai Kaen sub-district was destroyed in a subsequent fire before the arsonists struck at Ban Pa Bon school in Khok Pho district, which was partially damaged.

Interior deputy permanent secretary Prakit Uttamot said the bandits were trying to grab the attention of foreign supporters so they could demand financial assistance.

Mr Prakit said government forces had yet to arrest the bandit gangs that torched nine schools on July 24.

### Vietnam

**VNA Lists Major Events of August**  
*BK0309081088 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT*  
*3 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sep 3—August 1: Vietnamese and U.S. experts discussed the resettlement of released re-education camp inmates and their relatives in the United States.

August 3: Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a letter to Gen. John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President, criticizing the United States for obstructing the settlement of MIA issue.

August 4: Tran Huu Nghia, deputy head of the China Department of the Vietnamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, received Ou Ui, counsellor of the Chinese

Embassy in Vietnam, drawing his attention to the Chinese naval force's exercise in the area of Vietnam's archipelago of Truong Sa [Spratly].

August 5: The Council of State decided to set up the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment.

August 10: A plan for scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation for 1988-1989 between Vietnam and Albania was signed.

August 11: A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry welcomed Iran and Iraq's decision to observe the cease-fire and to hold bilateral talks.

August 12: A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanded that Thailand put an immediate end to its acts of violation against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

August 19:—From late June to early July, the Maritime Meteorology and Hydrology Centre, with assistance from a naval unit, conducted a survey in the waters of the Truong Sa Archipelago.

—The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam supports the statements issued by the Governments of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on August 15, 1988.

August 20:—The Swedish-funded Thu Duc thermo-electric plant on Ho Chi Minh City's outskirts put into operation an air turbine generator with a designed capacity of 15,000 kw.

—Dr. S.T. Han, special representative of the General Director of WHO, paid a visit to Vietnam.

August 27:—State Council President Vo Chi Cong received here Abdul Ghafar bin Baba, deputy premier of Malaysia; Datuk Haji Abu Hassan bin Haji Omar, foreign minister, and other officials in the delegation on a visit to Vietnam. On the same day, the president also received a delegation of the Republic of Indonesia led by its minister, H. Harmoko.

—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a reply letter to Gen. John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President, informing him that Vietnam has agreed to let the U.S. side participate in the joint search for the Americans missing in action.

August 29: A Malaysian-Vietnamese joint communique was issued here at the end of an official visit to Vietnam by Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghafar bin Baba.

August 30: Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach granted an interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on the Kampuchea issue.

August 31: A press communique was released here on a visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Republic of Indonesia led by Minister of Information H. Harmoko.

**Army Journal on Dealing With Enemy Sabotage**  
*BK0609132188 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG  
TOAN DAN in Vietnamese Jul 88 pp 17-19*

[Article by Nguyen Van Chinh, "alias Chin Can, written on request made in April 1988 by TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN: "Continue the Struggle to Defeat the Enemy's Multifaceted War of Sabotage"—quotation marks as published]

[Text] In the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage as well as in the undertaking to build socialism, our people and armed forces have continued to score successes as appraised by the sixth party congress: "In realizing the tasks and targets set by the fifth party congress, our people have struggled valiantly to overcome difficulties and surmount obstacles, and have scored important achievements in the undertaking to build socialism...." "The efforts of our people and armed forces to fight in defense of the fatherland, maintain political security, and carry out internationalist duty have resulted in additional great victories."

However, the expansionist Chinese reactionaries working hand in glove with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces have renounced neither their hostile attitude nor their maniacal ambition to subdue our people. They have been and are continuing to launch a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country. Recently, their troops occupied a number of islands belonging to the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago and sank our ships on their supply run, killing, wounding, and capturing a number of our cadres and combatants. The Chinese reactionaries have exposed to the world their own expansionist and aggressive nature as well as their reactionary schemes. We vehemently protest and denounce China's acts of aggression before the world public and are determined to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage while carrying out the undertaking to build socialism. The sixth party congress pointed out: "...All the party, people, and Army—bringing into play the aggregate strength of the country and society—are resolved to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage while working out plans to readily and successfully cope with all circumstances created by the enemy." All aspects of struggle must support one another. The struggle against the multifaceted war of sabotage provides the conditions for our people to carry out construction and transformation and to develop economy and culture. Conversely, only by carrying out construction and transformation and developing economy and culture in a vigorous manner can our people have the conditions for defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and smashing all of their other schemes and maneuvers.

We must correctly and deeply assess and analyze the nature, schemes, and maneuvers of the enemy with the determination to defeat them. Having met with defeat and unable to use their armed forces for a large-scale invasion, the Chinese expansionists acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces have conducted a multifaceted war of sabotage aimed at driving us into a passive position, creating constant tension, setting up difficulties to obstruct our socialist construction efforts, worsening our economy and living standard, sapping our strength and resources, and gradually weakening our country so as to create the conditions for them to realize the goal and scheme of expanding their territory and subjugating our people. They have used a coordinated combination of perfidious sabotage maneuvers against us—intensifying military activities to nibble at border areas, exerting pressure, and creating conditions for carrying out commando, reconnaissance, and espionage operations while stepping up the activities of economic saboteurs, conducting a psychological war to undermine our people's morale, ideology, and revolutionary traditions, lending a hand to reactionaries operating against the revolution and fomenting rebellion under the guise of religion and nationalism, and so forth. In particular, the enemy has capitalized on our economic and everyday life difficulties as well as negative phenomena in society to intensify economic sabotage, conduct psychological warfare activities, and so forth. They have caused us not a few difficulties and no small losses.

Defending the fatherland against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is a strategic task. It is a comprehensive struggle that must be carried out urgently on a daily basis as well as in the long term in conjunction with our undertaking to build socialism. To defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is a long, continuous struggle to thwart every scheme, maneuver, and policy of the enemy in each period of time and in each and every area. This struggle is closely linked with the process of continuously carrying out construction and transformation, developing economy and culture, step by step stabilizing the people's life, and normalizing the national situation; and at the same time, it is a process of building and consolidating revolutionary forces. In successfully carrying out this struggle, the revolutionary forces will become ever firmer and stronger, thus being capable of smashing and defeating every scheme, policy, and maneuver of sabotage while standing ready to defeat the enemy under all circumstances.

Bringing into play the aggregate strength of the country and society and closely coordinating struggle activities on the military, political, economic, and other fronts, our people and armed forces are resolved to smash the enemy's scheme to attack and nibble at our border areas and promptly destroy commandos, scouts, and espionage agents infiltrating into the country from abroad via different routes and under various forms. Our Army and people should intensify the maintenance of security, track down and eliminate the bases of "underground"

reactionary organizations, and promptly punish reactionaries opposing and undermining the revolution and fomenting rebellions under the guise of religion and nationalism, as well as those conducting economic and cultural sabotage and psychological warfare activities. With our readiness and resolve to fight against aggression for the defense of the fatherland and with the current development of the trend to settle conflicts in the world through peaceful dialogue, we demand that the Chinese authorities stop the use of force and settle their dispute with us over the Truong Sa Archipelago through peaceful dialogue.

While waging a struggle to counter the multifaceted war of sabotage, our entire party, people, and Army are striving to successfully implement the sixth party congress resolution and the various resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, with efforts being focused on the successful realization of the three major economic programs on the production of grain and food, consumer goods, and export commodities. We must resolutely do away with the mechanism of economic management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and immediately enforce a mechanism of management based on democratic centralism, socialist enterprise, and economic accountability so as to bring the economy out of difficulties, step by step stabilize prices and the market, and fight inflation. At the same time, it is necessary to restore order and discipline in economic activities and eliminate competition in buying and selling so as to leave no weaknesses that the enemy can capitalize upon for sabotage purposes.

We should closely link the struggle to counter the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage as well as the struggle to build, transform, and develop economy and culture with efforts to intensively build, consolidate, and develop the revolutionary forces and to strengthen the all-people national defense and people's public security forces. This can only be achieved by consolidating and developing mass organizations everywhere—from the border and coastal areas to areas inhabited by ethnic minorities and religious groups, cities, and municipalities, as well as in enterprises, hospitals, schools, and public organs—with the aim of turning each citizen into a combatant on the production and combat front. On the other hand, it is necessary to intensively build the People's Army—the core force in the struggle to counter aggression and defend the fatherland—and make its various armed services and branches powerful. Above all, we must satisfactorily care for the material and spiritual life of soldiers and cadres of the armed forces, especially those units stationed in the border areas, on off-shore islands.... It is necessary to build the people's public security forces and improve their political and professional quality, thus making them fully capable of detecting and defeating all the enemy's schemes and maneuvers. The building, consolidation, and strengthening of forces must be closely linked with efforts to carry out the campaign to purify and enhance the militancy of the party and state apparatuses and to ameliorate social relations so as to overcome laxities in organization and discipline which may easily be taken advantage of by the enemy.

Thoroughly understanding the sixth party congress resolution, constantly upholding revolutionary vigilance, fully knowing the tasks to be done, and firmly grasping the line and methods of struggle, let our entire party, people, and army always uphold revolutionary spirit, develop the traditions of militant solidarity and the spirit of self-reliance, and resolutely defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage while working selflessly to build, transform, and develop the economy and culture and constantly building, consolidating, and developing forces to make them ever firmer and stronger, ready to defeat the enemy under all circumstances.

**Radio Welcomes Thailand's New Trend on Relations**  
*BK0709095288 Hanoi International Service in Thai  
1130 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Unattributed commentary: "An Auspicious Sign"]

[Text] Dialogue, not confrontation. Trade, not fighting. This is what the Thai people have long desired. There is a greater possibility that their wish could become a reality when Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan told newsmen that one point in the Thai Government's foreign policy is to promote trade and economic relations with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and to turn a onetime battlefield into a trade market. The statement was well received by many politicians, who wish to see an early normalization of Thai-Vietnamese relations to pave the way for a resumption of trade. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila stated that Thailand's policies on Indochina will be readjusted.

Public opinion in Thailand, from government and military leaders to businessmen and ordinary people, with the exception of only a handful of those who still oppose Vietnam, realizes that the issue of Cambodia—claimed by some people as being a barrier between Thailand and Vietnam, thus blocking trade relations between the two countries—should not hold true any longer.

It is positive that Vietnam will completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia before late 1990 whether or not a political settlement to the Cambodian problem can be achieved. It is anticipated that in the post-Cambodian problem period, Indochina will become an active market, a source of natural and labor resources, with an abundant supply of food products. Being aware of this, several companies from Western countries, including Japan, France, Belgium, Spain, West Germany, the United States, South Korea and Singapore, have started their trading projects with Vietnam. The director of Thailand's Victory Company commented that the three Indochinese countries are rich in natural resources much needed by Thai industrialists and manufacturers.

The Indochinese countries, meanwhile, need Thailand's manufactured goods. Those who follow developments in Vietnam must realize that the Vietnamese Government has adopted an open-door policy and, especially, enacted

the law on foreign investment to facilitate investment by countries desiring to invest in Vietnam based on the principle of mutual benefit. This is an opportunity not to be overlooked.

It may have been because of this, a group of more than 200 well-known businessmen called at the residence of Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan immediately after he was sworn in as the new prime minister in a gesture of support for his stated policy of turning a battlefield into a market. Thai people in all sectors welcome their new government leader's statement, and consider this an auspicious sign. They wish to see this materialize in the form of a formulated policy and regulations governing Thailand's relations with Vietnam. The Vietnamese people, upon learning about such favorable trend in future development of trade relations between Vietnam and Thailand, also expressed their elation and their readiness for cooperation in contribution to an improvement and normalization of relations between the two countries, the sooner the better.

**Do Muoi Visits Hydroelectric Power Project**  
*BK0509045288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*2300 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of the 43rd anniversary of the August Revolution and national day and in marking the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project that enters its 9th year, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Council of Ministers chairman recently visited Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists at the construction site of this project. Accompanying him were Comrade Kachin, Soviet ambassador to the SRV; Phan Ngoc Tuong, minister of building; Vu Ngoc Hai, minister of energy; Ngo Xuan Loc, director of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Construction General Corporation; and (Akchenko), head of the Soviet specialist group. A large number of Vietnamese and Soviet cadres and workers at the construction site enthusiastically and warmly welcomed Comrade Do Muoi. They led the comrade to see various sub-project sites such as the spillways, the machine chamber, and the tunnel and water gate system.

The chairman was delighted to see the enthusiastic, urgent working atmosphere at each site he visited. He also noted the utmost effort and determination made by the cadres and workers to put generator group No. 1 into operation by mid-December this year.

**Further on Ha Son Binh Visit**  
*BK0509083588 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT*  
*5 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 5—Do Muoi, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has visited the

Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project now under construction in Ha Son Binh Province with Soviet assistance, on the occasion of 43rd National Day (September 2).

With the chairman was Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin.

Do Muoi warmly commended the Soviet experts and Vietnamese builders for their untiring efforts to put into operation the first generator group with a capacity of 240,000 kw by mid-December this year.

Availing himself of this opportunity, the Vietnamese leader thanked the Soviet party, government, and specialists working at the project for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people.

The construction of the project with eight generator groups having a total capacity of 1.92 million kw started in January 1979. When completed it will produce 8.16 billion kwh a year.

**NHAN DAN Editorial Marks National Day**  
*BK0709012388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*2300 GMT 1 Sep 88*

[NHAN DAN 2 September editorial: "Our State, the State of the People and for the People"]

[Text] The greatest victories won by our people through the August Revolution are independence and freedom and the mastery of their own country and destiny. Ever since its founding, our state with its 2 September 1945 declaration of independence, has borne the characteristics of a state of the people, by the people, and for the people. The administration has returned to the people's hands and the people have organized themselves into the state in order to administer all the country's affairs in the interests of the fatherland and their own interests.

For the past 43 years our state, under the leadership of the CPV, has been the most important instrument of power for our people to stage victorious struggles against the imperialists, colonialists, and other reactionary forces for the sake of independence and freedom and, at the same time, to implement the far-reaching revolutionary reforms of the entire society in order to build a new regime, a new culture, and new men.

In light of the renovation line of the sixth party congress, and looking back at the course to maturity of our state, we cannot help but be proud of all our achievements that led to changes in the entire society as well as in each man. At the same time, we cannot help but criticize ourselves sternly for the mistakes and shortcomings and for the weaknesses and sluggishness which have held back the progress of the country.

With the lesson of using the people as a base, we can see more clearly than ever that the strength of our state lies mainly in the people and better than ever before have we

realized that the efficiency of the state machinery will decrease when there is a gap between the state and the people and when the popular character is fading from the state. Bureaucratism has emerged and made its presence felt to a serious extent in the apparatus of our administration and has taken deep root in our institutions, making it impossible to deal correctly with and effectively resolve many critical problems of life, especially socioeconomic problems.

The apparatus has grown ever larger with many chelons and strata, while the function of state administration is not distinguished from the function of production and business management. As a result, efficiency not only has remained the same but has actually decreased, the operational control ability has declined, and the contingent of cadres has become larger but not stronger. Negative phenomena have violated democratic rights. Corruption, the theft of public property, officialism, and oppression of the people which have not been promptly checked, have degenerated some cadres and personnel of the state.

Clearly realizing these weak points is to realize the urgency of remedial action in order to consolidate and strengthen the effectiveness of the state machinery, enabling our state to be truly again a state of the people, by the people and for the people.

The comprehensive renovation that our party is carrying out encompasses all domains of life in which the renewal of organization and cadres constitutes a domain of decisive significance. The party Central Committee's recent fifth plenum advocates the policy of organizationally reforming the machinery in various agencies of the party, administration, and mass organizations from the central down to grassroot levels. This reform is aimed at no other target than consolidating and strengthening the efficiency of the organization machinery and achieving the system of party leadership, the people's mastery, and state management.

The scope of party leadership is defined as to set forth the major lines and policies, take care of the cadre tasks, regularly perform the control task, bring into play the exemplary vanguard role of party members, and satisfactorily fulfill the tasks of ideological and political education so as to persuade and mobilize the masses to implement the party resolutions.

Party committee echelons will not replace state agencies in performing the operational and managerial control tasks and in organizing and implementing the various socioeconomic duties. What is called party rule or party committee echelon rule, either in mind or in practice, must be eliminated from our society.

The function of state management as well as the people's right to mastery through the state machinery must be set forth and scrupulously implemented. The state machinery from the central down to the grassroot levels, and

from the people's elected agencies to the legislative and executive agencies, must be perfected and rearranged for compactness in the direction of reducing unnecessary links, vigorously streamlining administrative staff, distinguishing clearly the function of state management from the function of production and business management. In this rearranged machinery, cadres and civil servants, depending on their ability and quality, must be assigned to the right positions and jobs. The core of perfecting the state is to ensure and intensify its popular character, expand socialist democracy, and at the same time, uphold discipline and the legal system in which all people live and work in accordance with the law.

The people are the host of the revolution. Only when the people are organized into the state and fully use their right to mastery can they have enough power and strength to carry out the revolutionary tasks and advance our cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The lesson of using the people as a base and the state as a state of the people, by the people and for the people must be learned forever for the purpose of democracy. This is always a vital issue to be learned on each traditional anniversary such as this year's founding anniversary of our state.

#### **Education Ministry Directive on Urgent Tasks** *BK0509055888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Sep 88*

[Text] Starting this new school year, on 4 September 1988 the Council of Ministers issued a directive to resolve some of the pressing problems in education and training. The directive stressed some of the pressing tasks in the immediate future as follows:

1. Conduct broad propaganda widely among the people and cadres so that everyone clearly understands that education is an undertaking by the entire society and that the satisfactory training of a person constitutes a decisive factor in the victorious implementation of the various socioeconomic development tasks. Do away with the view that education is merely a non-productive sector. Building and educating a contingent of highly qualified cadres is a decisive goal in developing and enhancing education.

2. Effective with the 1988-89 school year, we must strive to successfully achieve the educational objectives set forth by the sixth party congress resolution. There should be teaching and training forms suitable to the country's economic situation and capacity in order to enhance the quality of education and training from the primary school level to the university and higher levels. We must create conditions for accomplishing comprehensive education and satisfactorily implement the policy of combining education with productive labor, gradually integrating education with scientific and production activities, and rationally employ the graduates.

The directive decided some systems and policies which are in general as follows:

a. Continue to implement the promulgated policies concerning the education and training sectors in accordance with Decision No 79-HDBT in 1987 and Resolution No 73-HDBT in 1983; overcome deviations in the implementation of policies and, at the same time, amend and supplement some points concerning the system and policy concerning teachers.

b. Depending on the financial situation and capacity of each locality, practical measures should be taken to ensure that teachers can earn a more realistic income; allocate housing and sell building materials on a priority basis to really needy teachers; and institute regulations to create favorable conditions for teachers to take vacations and to receive medical care.

c. With a view to further increasing the effectiveness of training and mobilizing other financial sources than the State Budget, it is necessary to use the contract form in education.

d. The state encourages schools to link their scientific and production research with production and business units, and temporarily postpone the taxation of school income from scientific and productive labor activities in order to create conditions for schools to increase their material bases and improve the living conditions of cadres, workers, and students.

The vocational middle school and higher education sector is authorized to make direct contact and sign contracts with foreign countries for training cooperation, and use technical labor, research, and design suitable to its own capacity and the general regulations of the state. If cooperation involves production and joint business, the state Investment Law must be observed.

e. Effective with the 1988-89 school year, teachers and teaching cadres are entitled to service seniority allowances.

g. Transfer the salary system of school management cadres to the wage system for teachers and stipulate clearly for these cadres to draw allowances for their management responsibility. Kindergarten teachers and babysitters will be entitled to high cost of living allowances and grain rations in addition to their state-prescribed salaries in accordance with the current systems for public health cadres of villages and hamlets. The high living costs will be partly borne by the village and hamlet budgets and partly by the people's contributions.

h. Overtime pay to teachers will be computed by the value of rice rations and according to the local market commercial prices.

All ministries will study policies to enable the Council of Ministers to supplement the systems and policies for encouraging teachers and teaching cadres to work in mountainous regions, on islands, and in hardship areas, and to volunteer to stay in these places.

The directive also specifies items concerning school facilities and text books.

**Tan Hiep Punishes Cadres, Party Members**

*BK0709063588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] Tan Hiep District, Kien Giang, has discovered 43 cases of negativism practiced by cadres and party members under such forms as misappropriating socialist property, lacking a sense of responsibility, conducting under-the-counter dealings, seeking personal gain, causing losses to state property valued at tens of millions of dong, infringing on the people's right to mastery, abusing position and authority to oppress and persecute the masses, and so forth.

Following investigations, the district has proposed that the responsible sectors and echelons expel 14 party members, dismiss 3 others from their positions, issue warnings to 13 others, and force the resignation of 134 cadres, workers, and public employees who are found to have misappropriated socialist property.

The district has also paid attention to resolving the people's letters of complaint and denunciation, especially on the issue of land.

**Cao Bang People's Council Adopts Tasks**

*BK0209093588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 2 Sep 88*

[Text] The Cao Bang People's Council recently held a conference to appraise the socioeconomic situation during the past period and discuss key measures to implement plans in the remaining months of 1988. To overcome difficulties in implementing the three major economic programs—especially difficulty in food shortage during the preharvest months—Cao Bang Province has positively guided and mobilized people of various ethnic minority groups to accelerate the production of grain, food, consumer goods, and goods for export. The production of grain converted to paddy equivalent in the recent winter-spring crop increased by 23.3 percent compared with last year's. The cultivated area and production output of short-term industrial crops, such as tobacco and soybean, have also increased considerably.

The provincial people's council adopted five urgent tasks for socioeconomic development from now to the end of the year which include:

—Integrate efforts on guiding the production of the 10th-month, summer-fall, and 1988-89 winter-spring crops;

- Accelerate the campaign for reorganizing production, business, and economic accounting system from the grass-roots level upward;
- Effectively invest in capital construction by paying immediate attention to restoring and repairing various sections on highway No. 3 and other roads in cities;
- Implement an anti-inflation program in accordance with the spirit of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau resolution No. 11; and
- Satisfactorily organize guidance for the new academic year, especially the enrollment of students to schools, in accordance with the educational reform system.

#### Pest Infestation Situation in North Reported

BK0709070588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Summary] "At present, 10th-month rice is developing satisfactorily on more than 1.24 million hectares in the northern provinces and has been harvested from the early and main plantings in Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces." In other localities, 10th-month rice on the early and main plantings has grown ears and is expected to be in full bloom by 20 September.

Thanks to ample rainfall since early August, favorable conditions have been created for rice to develop more satisfactorily in all northern localities, except for Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa that are still affected by drought. Although there are still no serious problems concerning floods and flash floods, insects and diseases have appeared and developed further on many areas with a higher density than many previous years.

"According to the Vegetation Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, as many as 160,000 hectares of rice in various provinces have been ravaged by nigrospora oryzae, rice bugs, paddy borers, and rice caseworms. The area affected by nigrospora oryzae alone accounts for nearly 70,000 hectares." In Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, and Haiphong, the infestation of this disease is increasing at a rapid rate and has caused riceplants to wither on a limited scale.

"Meanwhile, in Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces, rice bugs are spreading to tens of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice with a density of 3 to 5 insects per square meter. In certain localities, the density is higher, from 20 to 30 or even 200 insects per square meter." In each province, these insects have caused harm to a few thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice, which is in the late blooming stage.

In the days ahead, it is likely that rice bugs and green plant bugs will spread vigorously, stem borers of the fourth litter will continue to cause damage, rice caseworm flies will begin to appear, nigrospora oryzae will develop vigorously on a large area, and armyworm flies will appear in random areas. Along with intensively preparing facilities and materials for the control of waterlogging and drought at the end of the crop season, all cooperatives and localities in the north should concentrate on guiding peasants in combating young ground beetles, stem borers, nigrospora oryzae, and armyworm flies.

Meanwhile, the Vegetation Protection Department must urgently coordinate with the sectors concerned in delivering insecticides and sprayers to all localities in support of the prevention and control of insect and disease infestation, not allowing it to spread on a large scale that could adversely affect the yield and output of 10th-month rice.

#### Radio Reports on Drought Situation in Provinces

BK0709081788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces are now being subjected to severe drought, which has had a relatively adverse effect on crops.

In Thanh Hoa Province, more than 20,000 hectares of rice in localities with electric-operated pumping stations are facing a water shortage. Localities that depend on water from dams and reservoirs for irrigation are also being subjected to a serious water shortage.

In Nghe Tinh Province, as many as 35,000 hectares of cropland are exposed to drought. These include 25,000 hectares in localities equipped with electric pumping systems.

Faced with this situation, in August the Ministry of Water Conservancy supplied Nghe Tinh with 250 metric tons of diesel oil and Thanh Hoa with more than 200 metric tons for the control of drought.

However, the extent of drought remains alarmingly enormous due to insufficient rainfall, harsh sunshine, and the failure to ensure an adequate daily supply of electric power. Many pumping stations have been deprived of electricity for 8 to 10 hours daily. As a result, their pumping efficiency is low.

Apart from the efforts that have been concentrated by these two provinces on combating drought with all available means, the energy sector should seek measures to overcome difficulties in terms of supply, striving to ensure a stable source of good quality electric power to protect rice from drought to limit the losses in paddy yield and output for this year's summer-fall crop and 10th-month crop seasons.

Australia

**Solomon Islands Premier in Canberra for Talks**  
*BK0509065688 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] The prime minister of Solomon Islands, Mr Ezekiel Alebua, is holding talks in Canberra today with senior Australian Government officials. Mr Alebua will meet the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, and the new minister of foreign affairs and trade, Senator Gareth Evans. He is also holding discussions with members of the joint parliamentary committee on foreign affairs, defense, and trade.

During his visit to Australia, Mr Alebua has taken delivery of country's first Australian-built patrol boat—1 of 12 vessels being supplied by Australia to help Pacific island nations police their waters.

**Timor Gap Agreement With Indonesia Hailed**  
*BK0509155188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT  
5 Sep 88*

[Text] Canberra, Sept 5 (AFP)—The Australian Government Monday [5 September] hailed a joint proposal with Indonesia to establish a zone of cooperation in the oil-rich Timor Gap region as a "significant step in the development of closer relations."

Officials from the two countries Sunday reached agreement on the proposal after a two-day meeting in Jakarta—their eighth round of talks since discussions to define their maritime border began in 1979.

Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Gareth Evans and Resources Minister Peter Cook said in a joint statement here that the proposal was "the best possible means to ensure that both countries shared in the potential petroleum resources of the region until it became possible for a permanent sea bed boundary to be delimited."

Under the joint proposal hammered out in Jakarta at the weekend, the zone of cooperation would be divided into three areas.

The northern part closest to Timor would be managed by Indonesia and the southern part by Australia, while the intervening portion would be subject to a joint development regime, regulated by a ministerial council and a joint authority.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Cook said they looked forward to early discussions between ministers of the two government to confirm the proposals.

Officials would then be authorized to proceed to the establishment of working groups to prepare a comprehensive agreement between the two countries.

Papua New Guinea

**Government Delays Opening of Soviet Embassy**  
*BK0609090288 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0803 GMT 6 Sep 88*

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government has decided to delay the opening of a Soviet embassy in Port Moresby. In the Papua New Guinea Parliament today, the prime minister, Mr Rabbie Namaliu, threw his government's support behind a motion calling for the creation of significant trade, technical, and aid relations before any permanent Soviet mission was established.

The motion also called for a strengthening of the capacity of the Foreign Affairs Department and the National Intelligence Organization before any Soviet embassy was opened.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, says Mr Namaliu has faced a barrage of questions in Parliament ever since he announced 3 weeks ago that his government would invite the Soviet Union to set up a mission in the capital.

New Zealand

**Prime Minister Lange Announces Cabinet Reshuffle**  
*BK0709025088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0231 GMT  
7 Sep 88*

[Text] Wellington, Sept 7 (AFP)—New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange announced a reshuffle of his cabinet Wednesday, retaining his free market-oriented Minister of Finance Roger Douglas but giving him two new deputies.

Mr Lange told reporters the significance of the changes had gone beyond the reshuffle itself.

He said there would be a commitment to combatting unemployment and an understanding that cabinet ministers, and not treasury officials, would decide social policy.

Mr Douglas's new associates are Health Minister David Caygill and former Overseas Trade Minister Mike Moore, who was given a new portfolio as minister of external relations and trade.

Mr Lange said Mr Moore would also be responsible for developing an agreement with the trade union movement, which the government promised at the Labour Party conference in Dunedin last weekend.

The reshuffle makes minor changes in other portfolios.

Mr Lange gave notice of a reshuffle two months ago when he was recovering from an angina attack.

Since then, he has called for a "breather" in the pace of economic change which started after the election of his government in July 1984.

The appointment of Mr Caygill—a minister with a social welfare portfolio—as a deputy for Mr Douglas reflected this call, analysts said.

"The big decisions we needed for the economic breakthrough have been made," Mr Lange told delegates at the Labour conference. "It is up to us in government now to manage the gains we have made."

Although the conference defeated a move to stop the government's asset sales programme, delegates delivered a harsh attack on its tight monetary policies, dubbed "Rogernomics" after Mr Douglas.

While inflation in New Zealand has been brought down to below 6 percent from the 19 percent of June 1987, official unemployment has soared over the past year to 8.9 percent of the workforce.

The money market's reaction to Mr Douglas's retention of his position was an immediate strengthening in the local dollar.

Dealers said the Kiwi gained 25 points immediately after the reshuffle announcement, to be quoted in the late morning at around 62.50 U.S. cents.

It had opened the day at 62.65, and had fallen to a low of 61.85 on rumours that Mr Douglas would lose control of policy making in the finance portfolio.

One dealer said news that Mr Douglas would stay in the job, although with two deputy ministers, came as a positive signal to the market.

**Labor Delegates Oppose Defense Projects**  
*BK0509070288 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Delegates of the New Zealand Labor Party's annual conference in Dunedin have called on the Lange government to abandon its joint frigate building project with Australia. NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION says several delegates spoke in favor of using the money in meeting the party's social commitments. Other delegates urged the government to build more appropriate ships to meet that country's specific requirements.

The member for New Plymouth, (Mr Harry Donhoven), said more suitable vessels could be built in New Zealand at the cost of about \$100 million [currency not further specified] each depending on armaments with, about \$40 million in overseas input.

Delegates also urged the government to halt work on the Waihopai satellite station being built at Blenheim. They said the project would be a \$200 million white elephant and would have little practical use in terms of New Zealand's defense.

**Western Samoa**

**Protest Over Economic Zone Infringement**  
*BK0509070088 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] Western Samoa is considering a diplomatic protest over alleged infringement of its maritime economic zone by four countries. The countries have not been named.

Western Samoa Radio says a recent agreement by the United States and New Zealand over part of the sea area to be claimed by the United States for American Samoa. [sentence as heard] Western Samoa officials say they may question why Samoa was not consulted during the negotiations, and there had been claims that some of the sea areas sought by the United States may have been against the interests of Samoa.

Samoa's national broadcasting service says the country needs every square mile it can get because its exclusive economic zone is the smallest in the region.

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